Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

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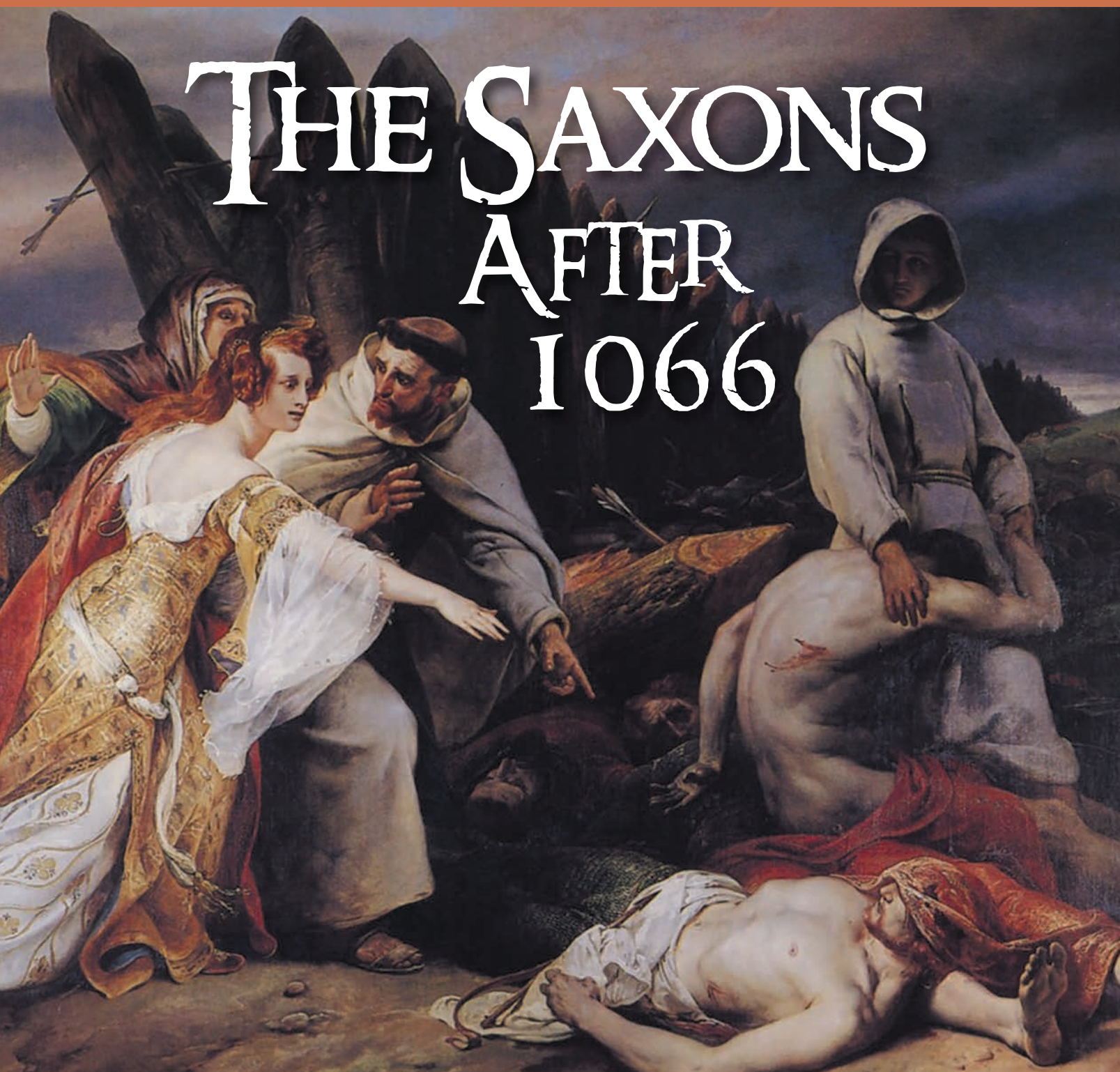


THE SAXONS AFTER 1066

New book has arrived at TBR!

PROVOKED

How Washington Started the New Cold War with Russia and the Catastrophe in Ukraine

Over and over, U.S. government officials and their mainstream media allies called Russia's 2022 invasion of Ukraine an "unprovoked attack." The slogan became so overused, people began to ask the obvious question: Why do they protest so much?

In *Provoked: How Washington Started the New Cold War with Russia and the Catastrophe in Ukraine*, seasoned journalist Scott Horton explains how, since the end of the last Cold War and the fall of the Soviet Union, successive U.S. administrations pressed their advantage against the new Russian Federation to the point it finally blew up into a full-scale war between Russia and Ukraine.

From NATO expansion into Eastern Europe to "shock therapy" economic policy, the Balkan and Chechen wars, color-coded revolutions, new missile defense systems, assassinations, Russiagate, and, ultimately, the brutal conflict in Ukraine, *Provoked* shows what really happened and why it did not have to be this way.

Softcover, 690 pages, #1038, **$35** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.–Thu. 8–4 ET or visit our online store at www.BarnesReview.com.

Look what these big names are saying about Scott Horton's new book!

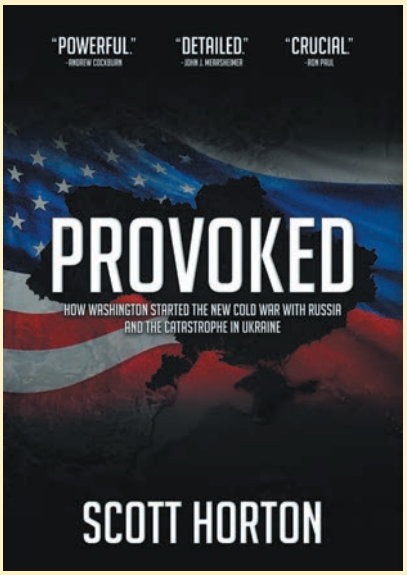
"Scott Horton has become an invaluable chronicler of the destruction wrought by our interventionist foreign policy. With his new book *Provoked*, Scott blows the lid off the mountains of lies used to justify Washington's waste of billions of dollars and countless Ukrainian lives in a futile proxy war with Russia. Truth is the greatest disinfectant, and Horton's crucial account of this awful chapter in U.S. foreign policy is like a spring cleaning. Read this book and pick up copies for your friends … and adversaries!" —Ron Paul, former Texas congressman, and founder of the Ron Paul Institute for Peace and Prosperity

* * *

"*Provoked* is manna from Heaven for anyone who wants to know where the extreme Russophobia in the West came from, as well as the central role the United States played in causing the Ukraine war. Horton provides a detailed account of America's foolish and dishonest behavior toward Russia in the years since the Cold War ended." —John J. Mearsheimer, author of *The Israel Lobby and U.S. Foreign Policy*

* * *

"Scott Horton's important new book traces America's journey to war and intervention through a succession of presidencies and builds a case that points to a frightening, potential final destination for the United States: isolation and alienation from most of the world. Scott's message is simple. Stop now before it's too late." —Col. Douglas MacGregor, U.S. Army (ret.)



* * *

"Scott Horton is a treasure. He is also the neocons' nightmare. He knows their deceptions and lies, and he is fearless in exposing the disasters they have wrought. *Provoked* is the most thoroughly researched, rationally grounded, and compellingly presented assault on war and defense of peace written in English in the post-9/11 era. It will become the standard against which all similar works are measured, and indispensable reading for all who need to understand how the American government has, time and again, brought civilization to a terrifying precipice." —Judge Andrew P. Napolitano, *New York Times* best-selling author/commentator, and host of the *Judging Freedom* podcast

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The Jewish Question

Notes and Documents

TBR Operation Book Rescue Seal of Approval

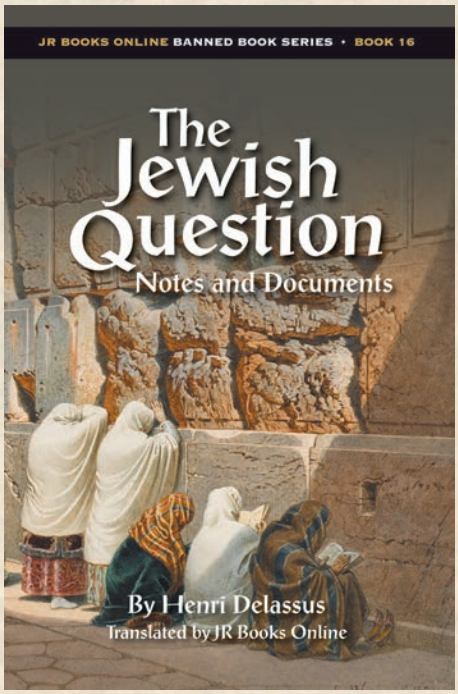
First time in English! In conjunction with banned publisher JR Books Online and through donations made to TBR's "Operation Book Rescue," TBR is now able to offer this translated French work on the "Jewish issue." The author, Henri Delassus (1836–1921), a high-ranking Roman Catholic priest, doctor of theology, prothonotary apostolic (official of the Holy See), honorary canon of the diocese of Cambrai, and overtly anti-Jewish and anti-Masonic author,

FR. HENRI DELASSUS

published, in 1910, a seminal three-volume study entitled *La Conjuration antichrétienne* (*Anti-Christian Conspiracy*), in which he shed light on the conspiracy he was convinced existed between high-ranking, influential Jews and Freemasonic lodges with the purpose of destroying European Christendom. For 2,000 years, argues the author, the Jews have been pursuing the destruction of Christianity and the conquest of the entire world.

He explains: "To rule the nations, one needs to destroy the institutions that constitute the social order, particularly the Christian one. Hence the 1789 principles, hence the human rights, hence liberalism, whose virus is being inculcated by Freemasonry into every society. These poisons are undermining and killing every single institution: religion, family, motherland, property, army. Nothing can resist them."

Contained in this book is the translation of a work published in 1911 as *La Question Juive: Notes et Documents.* It mainly consists of selected parts from *Anti-Christian Conspiracy* that deal specifically with the actions of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The Jewish Question
Notes and Documents
By Henri Delassus
Translated by JR Books Online

powerful Jews. Revealing in some places and prophetic in others, this book should be read by anyone willing to learn about the mistakes of the past so as to avoid repeating them in the future. Softcover, 146 pages, #1037, **$18** plus $5 S&H in the U.S. Order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.–Thu. 8–4 ET. Order online at www.BarnesReview.com.

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With no apologies or excuses, *TOQ* fearlessly discusses race, culture, Jewish influence, the future of the white world and other subjects and views that our enemies consider taboo and want to outlaw. *TOQ* writers give no quarter to "political correctness" or other modern methods of suppression and oppression.

Four times a year, right to your mailbox, *TOQ* delivers perspectives you can find nowhere else—thoughtful analysis and commentary on current events, new perspectives on history, interviews, reviews of important books, and many other offerings to make you think and seriously consider what must be done to preserve our civilization.

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"Given that some ethnic groups—especially ones with high levels of ethnocentrism and mobilization—will undoubtedly continue to function as groups far into the foreseeable future, unilateral renunciation of ethnic loyalties by some groups means only their surrender and defeat—the Darwinian dead end of extinction. The future, then, like the past, will inevitably be a Darwinian competition in which ethnicity plays a very large role."

—DR. KEVIN MACDONALD

DR. KEVIN MACDONALD
Editor
The Occidental Quarterly
Author
- *Individualism and the Western Liberal Tradition: Evolutionary Origins, History and Prospects for the Future*
- *A People That Shall Dwell Alone: Judaism as a Group Evolutionary Strategy*
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- Review: Who Lost America? Why the United States Went "Communist" and What to Do About It;
- And much more!

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Want to ensure your legacy and that of THE BARNES REVIEW (TBR) at the same time? Here are a few tips on how you can ensure a portion of your estate makes it to TBR when you pass on.

Note that your gift helps guarantee future generations can experience honest history devoid of the political correctness and woke ideology that is infecting academia and history publications at all levels. No longer are America's White heroes remembered as they should be. The statements and actions of many of these history makers of the past are being scrutinized through the lens of "Cultural Marxism," and their stories accompanied by warnings and disclaimers.

Some of these read something like this: "Warning! The following biography reflects the morés and outdated attitudes of the times. Caution is advised."

This might apply to George Washington or James Madison, who happened to have been slaveholders at a time when that practice was legal. Or Thomas Jefferson, who used the term "merciless Indian savages" in the Declaration of Independence. Or perhaps to Andrew Jackson, who is said to have a "particularly harsh record when it comes to enslaved people and Native Americans," according to the History Channel or even Teddy Roosevelt, whose statue came under attack in 2020 for including a Black man and an Indian in an allegedly "subservient position."

But there is so much more history to preserve and defend, from ancient times through the Middle Ages to the historically distorted eras of World War I and World War II all the way up to today. No organization does more with your financial gifts than TBR. Your swift action can make sure TBR's brand of honest and unfiltered history survives far into the future.

Here are some of the ways you can enure TBR's legacy and yours as well:

Mention TBR in Your Will or Living Trust: It's Pretty Simple

Perhaps you want to leave money to THE BARNES REVIEW in your will or trust and want the flexibility to change your will in the event that life circumstances change. You can do both.

In as little as one sentence, you can complete your gift. This type of donation to TBR in your will or living trust helps ensure that we continue our mission for decades to come.

Such verbiage can be as simple as: "I give ____% of the residue of my estate, or the sum of $_____ dollars to THE BARNES REVIEW in La Plata, Md., Tax I.D. No. 52-1558272 for its general purposes."

Remember, however, many times heirs can choose to contest a will, costing TBR thousands of dollars to fight their challenges in court. Also, unless TBR knows about your gift, when you pass, we may never be informed. All lawyers have to do is claim they "tried to contact us" and failed. Make sure your attorney can guarantee your will contains ironclad language.

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Not everyone wants to commit to making a gift in their wills or estates. Some prefer the increased flexibility that a beneficiary designation provides by using IRAs and retirement plans, life insurance policies, commercial annuities, investment accounts, or even savings and checking accounts.

Here's how to name THE BARNES REVIEW as a beneficiary:

1 Contact your retirement plan administrator, insurance company, bank, or financial institution for a change-of-beneficiary form.

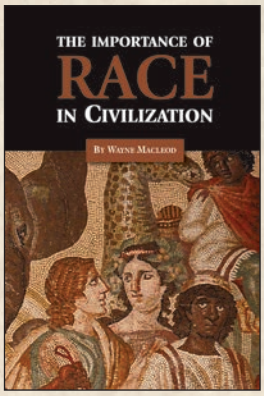
2 Decide what percentage you would like TBR to receive and name us, along with the percentage you chose, on the beneficiary form.

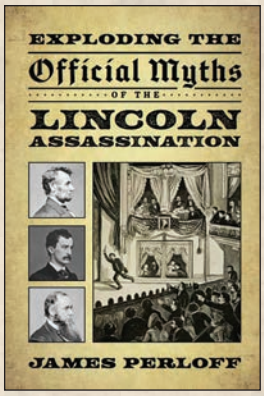
3 Return the completed form to your plan administrator, insurance company, bank, or financial institution. Beneficiary designations are foolproof if you follow these rules, and benefits are paid out without a court battle.

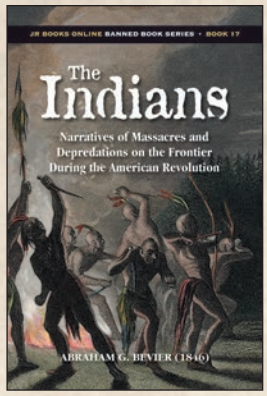
Over the past four decades, literally hundreds of magazines have declared bankruptcy and ceased publication.* Believe me, powerful organizations have tried on numerous occasions to shut us down. But, by our tenacity, the grace of God, and your generosity, TBR still stands. Perhaps it is because we offer something of real value: the unvarnished truth.

Make sure TBR does not make that list by acting today to remember TBR in your estate plans. If you have any questions, feel free to call us at 202-547-5586 and leave your contact information. We will contact you ASAP. We are not financial planners, so always consult a qualified estate-planning professional for a will or trust, or follow the instructions listed above for designating TBR as the beneficiary of one or more of your accounts.

*www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_defunct_American_magazines







Latest Book Arrivals at TBR Book Club

The Importance of Race in Civilization

By Wayne Macleod. A grand overview of the relationship between civilization, culture and race. Using historical examples, the author shows that different races create different civilizations, each a reflection of their own inner values. These civilizations and cultures only come to an end when the originating races are destroyed—through physical integration and racial miscegenation. According to the author, "Culture is primarily artistic, that is born from the soul of a people, who may utilize many tools in the pursuit of their achievements. Needless to say, the better the tools the higher the Culture, but, in all cases of Western history, the discoveries of ancient or contemporary peoples that aided Western Civilization were attained by Europeans themselves, never were they the result of culture mixing." Softcover, 100 pages, #1030, **$12**.

Exploding the Official Myths of the Lincoln Assassination

James Perloff dismantles the official story, thanks to the digitization of handwritten 19th-century documents. Among the book's topics: Why did Secretary of War Stanton deny Lincoln the protection he requested at Ford's Theatre? Why was Lincoln assigned a disreputable bodyguard? Why was Booth sure he only needed a one-shot derringer to kill the president? Why were the only actual assassination attempts against those who opposed the Reconstruction plan devised for the South? Why were telegraph wires shut down? Why did Stanton take charge of the investigation? Why was Booth's escape road the only road left unpatrolled? Why did Booth leave his card at Andrew Johnson's house on the day of the assassination? How did Powell gain access to Seward's home? Why were so many pages missing from Booth's diary? Much more. Softcover, 158 pages, #1028, **$16**.

Uncle Sam's Dirty Laundry: 15 Essays Examine Key Issues in U.S. History

Here is an anthology of 15 articles, gleaned from the annals of the The Barnes Review, that discusses some of these events and incidents. This collection includes entries from such popular researchers and writers as Michael Collins Piper, James P. Tucker, Dr. Matthew Johnson, Edward May, Geoff Muirden, Mike Walsh, Erik Fortman, Mike Blair, John Tiffany, Dr. Harrell Rhome, and Rep. Paul Findley. Topics covered: Warnings by anti-Federalists about government power; motivations behind the treason trial of Aaron Burr; true meaning of the Second Amendment; why John Quincy Adams became a member of the Anti-Masonic Party; the Jewish Mafia and Al Capone; voices condemning the use of atomic weapons on Japan; FDR's hidden medical secret; the treatment of America's vets—after the Revolution and beyond; the murder of James Forrestal; the planned poison gas attack against Japanese civilians; Roy Bullock and the true nature of the ADL; the St. Louis Massacre; Hoover's attempts to end starvation policies; the persecution of William Pelley; and the 1967 attack on the *Liberty*. Softcover, 159 pages, #1034, **$18**.

Great Britain, the Jews & Palestine: How America Was Dragged Into WWI

By Samuel Landman. This booklet, written in the 1930s by one of Britain's leading Zionists, shows how the Zionist lobby manipulated America into entering World War I against Germany in exchange for the British government's plan to give Palestine to the Jews as a homeland. In return for Britain handing Palestine over to the Jews, the Zionists would use their power in America to bring that nation into the war to crush Germany. As Landman wrote: "The only way to induce the American president to come into the war was to secure the cooperation of Zionist Jews by promising them Palestine, and thus enlist and mobilize the hitherto unsuspectedly powerful forces of Zionist Jews in America and elsewhere in favor of the Allies on a quid pro quo contract basis." Original text plus a new introduction. Softcover, 32 pages, #1036, **$10**.

The Indians: Narratives of Massacres During the American Revolution

By Abraham G. Bevier (1846). Highlights of these accounts include: the massacre of Lt. John Graims; the narrow escape of three schoolchildren from the Indians; the massacre at Fantinekill; the killing of the family of the Socks and Mack families; the burning of Wawasink; and more. Also includes an appendix detailing some natural and man-made features in the area as well as an interesting section on the tense relations between Tories and Colonials during the era. The classic revolutionary poem "Taxation of America" is also included in full, as well. Softcover, 60 pages, #1039, **$10**.

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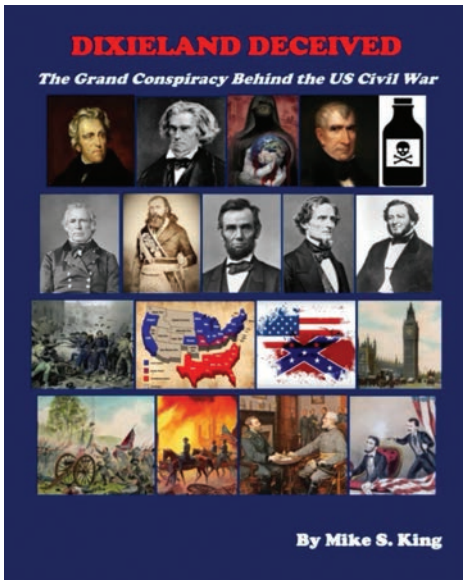
Did Lincoln stop a Rothschild takeover of America?

DIXIELAND DECEIVED

THE GRAND CONSPIRACY BEHIND THE U.S. CIVIL WAR



The true story of the U.S. Civil War, aka the War Between the States, aka the War of Northern Aggression, does not "lie in the middle" somewhere but, rather, is something altogether different from either the contemporary Northern establishment account or the Southern Revisionist version. In reality, the brotherly bloodbath of 1861–1865 wasn't really, in its true essence, a "civil war" as much as it was an attack launched upon the United States from an invisible foreign power with traitorous agents and sincere dupes operating in both the North and South.

It was "the usual suspects" based in Rothschild's Europe and aligned with the empire-seeking Plantation Aristocracy based in the South. It was this elite who long-range-planned and, under one false pretext after another, finally executed America's greatest disaster. And it was the determined leadership of President Abraham Lincoln that thwarted the elaborate scheme of this deadly cabal in the end. Acclaimed "Correctionist historian" and investigative journalist Mike King will take you on an exciting "you are there" illusion-shattering suspense ride through this important era of U.S. history, which still holds modern-day implications.

Dixieland Deceived: The Grand Conspiracy Behind the U.S. Civil War (softcover, 8.5 x 11, 300 pages, #1026, **$45** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.) is available from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Charge toll free by calling 1-877-773-9077, Mon.–Thu. 8–4 ET. You may also purchase the book at www.BarnesReview.com.

What People Are Saying:

"Over a decade of learning history in the public school system taught me nothing. I now feel that it was intentionally boring so we didn't care to look too closely at who was involved. In [reading this book], I learned 1,000 times more. There are other conspiracies surrounding the intentions of the founders of the country and the intentions of those involved in Reconstruction; however, this book has completely changed the context. I could not put it down and, although I have disagreed with some of [King's] work in the past, I have always respected him as a journalist, and his work is always something to think about because he knows how to make a point and to limit the clouded details. And he knows BS when he sees it."—David Griffin

* * *

"As a descendant of a Confederate soldier, I was raised on a steady diet of what I now believe to be fabrications and lies. I joined the Sons of Confederate Veterans and was disturbed by the number of men present who wore rings bearing the symbols of a secret society. I noticed often that the Confederate flag was positioned with the stars pointing downwards—another red flag significant of the secret society.

Now I understand why! This book has taken the scales from my eyes. Amazing what original source material will do. Mike King has done a wonderful job of clearing away the fog of propaganda. Read this book. It is truth."—James Stevens

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THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

March/April 2025 ❖ Volume XXXI ❖ Number 2

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By Rémi Tremblay

4 For French nationalists and populists, the name of Jean-Marie Le Pen will live on for generations. The outspoken Le Pen, who passed away in January, was known as a brutally honest truth-teller who bravely discussed the most important—and taboo—issues facing Frenchmen.

The Saxons—After 1066

By Thomas Redfern

10 Many people are unaware of what happened to the Saxons after their devastating defeat at the hands of Norman King William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings. Truth is, they did not simply disappear. Instead, many moved on to greener pastures in the Byzantine Empire and, eventually, set up towns on the Black Sea coast. Here is their survival story.

What to Do With The Haitians?

By José Niño

24 In 1804, Afro-Haitian soldiers carried out a bloody massacre of Whites and Mulattoes on Hispaniola, driving survivors to the eastern portion of the island. Today, the leaders of the Dominican Republic want any and all troublesome Haitian immigrants out of their nation. Could America learn a lesson?

Germany's Hitler

By Marc Roland

28 TBR readers are well aware that the victors of wars write the history of those conflicts. WWII was no different. But what is contained in this authorized biography can at least help set the historical record straight on the most vilified man in history: Adolf Hitler.

Germany's Last Gasp: May 1945

By Arthur Kemp

36 Though the war was officially over, German troops were still furiously battling the Soviets, trying desperately to fight their way toward the Western Allies to escape a grimmer fate.

Can the Holocaust Conclusions of This Historian Be Trusted?

By John Wear, J.D.

47 When confronted with uncomfortable facts about the Holocaust, mainstream historians inevitably resort to quoting Christopher Browning, allegedly one of the world's leading experts on the subjects of genocide, Nazi Germany, and the Holocaust. But can this Court Historian's reliance on eyewitness testimony and his conclusions stand rational scrutiny?

George Wallace Jr. Speaks

Interview by James Edwards

56 Alabama Gov. George Wallace, despite his consistently bad press, garnered 3.75 million votes in the 1972 Democratic presidential primaries, even after being shot and crippled in the midst of those contests. Here, his son, George Jr., candidly discusses his father's political legacy, views on integration, and the assassination attempt that inevitably ended George Wallace Sr.'s presidential aspirations.

Explaining Genetics and How DNA Creates Seven Races

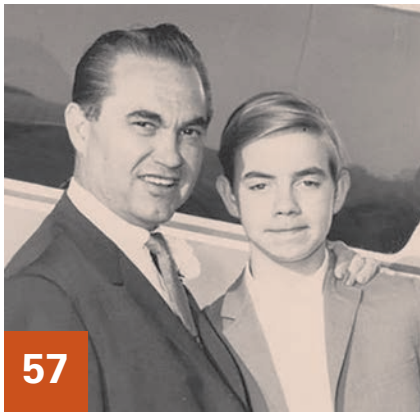
By Arthur Kemp

60 For decades, people had the common sense to realize that there were differences between the races. However, in the modern age of political correctness (Cultural Marxism), we have been asked to believe that race is merely a "social construct." Here the author explains why this is unscientific hogwash and why the data indicate there are actually seven human races.

Wild West Lawmen Were as Dangerous as the Outlaws

By John Tiffany

68 We all recognize the names of such famed Wild West lawmen as Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp. But there were many more daring and quite deadly sheriffs and marshals working to tame the unruly West. Here is a brief rundown of some of these lesser-known peacekeepers.



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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

An Inspirational Issue of TBR

In January, influential French populist and nationalist Jean-Marie Le Pen, sadly, passed on at the age of 96. During his long career, he fought tenaciously to call attention to the myriad problems that threaten, still, to bring doom upon France, Europe, and the Western world at large. These include mass Third World immigration, fiscal insanity, a loss of national pride, fake history and the poisonous behind-the-scenes machinations of the Cultural Bolsheviks.

We believe he would have been quite pleased to see his brothers and sisters in the White world finally fighting back, with citizens in multiple Western nations—from the United States to France to England to Hungary—turning away from self-destructive "woke" policies and back toward a sane nationalism spearheaded by a healthy resurgence of racial realism.

Read about Le Pen's inspiring life in our lead article by French-Canadian writer and political analyst Rémi Tremblay.

In a story of incredible perseverance, we also offer an article from English historian Thomas Redfern, who recounts the fate of the Saxons after their crushing defeat at the hands of Norman King William the Conqueror. Rather than meekly submitting, Saxon nobles and commoners alike engaged in a brief but ineffective resistance movement. Failing to overthrow their Norman overlords, many Saxons then made their way to Byzantium, enlisting to defend that empire from mounting threats.

Eventually, many of these Saxon immigrants settled in the Crimean region, creating the first "New England," according to the author.

Their thrilling tale demonstrates our people are a resilient lot, and must be even more so today, as we face our own racial dissolution. Yes, we can survive, but only if we fight for what's ours.

In a related story from another part of the world, told by researcher José Niño, himself a Venezuelan of European stock, we learn of the efforts of the leaders of the Dominican Republic to protect their nation from an immigrant invasion from Haiti by deporting as many Haitians as possible back home and building a security wall.

Today's Dominicans have a long memory and have not forgotten that their European ancestors were nearly wiped out by Black Haitian slaves who ran amok in the late 1870s, massacring nearly every non-Black on Hispaniola. Today's president of the Dominican Republic understands that it is racial dissolution, more than any other factor, that dooms a nation.

We also offer a three-article compendium on WWII Germany, as TBR continues its efforts to bring history into accord with the facts in regard to that misconstrued era. First, TBR regular Marc Roland gives us a review of the only authorized biography of Adolf Hitler.

Next, historian Arthur Kemp recounts the last German offensive of World War II, bravely led by General Field Marshal Ferdinand Schörner, conducted to buy as much time as possible for other German troops and civilians to escape the murderous Soviet troops advancing from the east.

Wrapping up that trilogy, John Wear explains why the conclusions of one of the most oft-quoted Holocaust "experts" cannot be trusted on any aspect of the subject.

We also publish a rare interview with the son of former Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, plus another piece detailing a few of the courageous yet lesser-known lawmen of America's Wild West era.

Also included is an important article explaining what "race" really is. You'll find that tract will give you the ammunition you need to defeat those who argue that race is merely a "social construct." ❖

—Executive Editor Paul Angel

Mr. Trump's Genocidal Bedfellows

Is Donald Trump a peacemaker or a warmonger? He was elected as a peacemaker. Trump built his political career by blasting the "forever wars" in the Middle East. He won the 2024 election by promising to end the war in Ukraine and by not being "Genocide Joe." If Trump's second term is marked by peace and prosperity, he will retire in 2028 as a success. If war and bloodshed reign, and the economy suffers, Trump will be viewed as an epic failure.

Unfortunately, Trump is setting himself up for failure—by siding with the craziest warmongering genocidal lunatics on the planet, the Israeli right wing. Israel has been in a state of declared or undeclared war against all of its neighbors, and, indeed, against the people of the region, since its founding in 1948.

Israel is not a U.S. ally because it refuses to declare its borders. (It can't have borders, because it needs to keep attacking its neighbors and stealing their land.) Though ineligible for ally status, Israel has become America's master, by having its loyalists buy politicians and the media. And the worst Israeli extremists—the West Bank settlers, who are widely loathed even among their fellow Israeli Jews—seem to think they have become Trump's masters. If Trump obeys them, disaster will inevitably follow.

On his first day in office, Trump signaled his loyalty to Itamar Ben-Gvir and Bezalel Smotrich by rescinding Joe Biden's sanctions on the worst of the Israeli settler leaders. The settlers celebrated by burning Palestinian houses and vehicles, injuring at least 21 people. The settlers and their Israel Defense Forces (IDF) accomplices have killed more than 860 people in the West Bank during the past 15 months, including 175 children, and wounded more than 6,700—part of an ongoing slow-motion genocide which has continued for decades, in parallel with the more intensive genocide of Gaza.

The settlers Trump de-sanctioned are terrorists devoted to stealing Palestinian land through murder and vandalism. They claim that Yahweh gave them land thousands of years ago, so they have the sacred right to slaughter the current owners, whom they regard as no better than animals, and confiscate their belongings.

Trump's support for the craziest Israeli settlers is incompatible with his expressed wish to bring peace to the region. The settlers are squatting on land the whole world agrees belongs to Palestinians—land that Israel stole in its 1967 invasion of its neighbors. Even Israel's 1967 leaders admitted that stealing territory through war is unacceptable and illegal, and vowed that they would be giving back the occupied territories as soon as a suitable peace plan could be arranged.

The 1993 Oslo Accords formalized the return of the Occupied Territories in return for lasting peace. But Israel refused to meet its commitments, instead sending more than half a million invading terrorist settlers to murder Palestinians and permanently encroach on their land under the protection of the IDF. That terror invasion was made possible by the 1995 murder of Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli prime minister who had been planning to comply with the Oslo Accords.

Trump's first-term "peace plan," the so-called Abraham Accords, was a disaster that made the current genocidal war inevitable. No regional nation, and even less the Palestinians, can genuinely support any peace plan that does not require Israel to withdraw from all of the Occupied Territories stolen in the 1967 war. Yet Trump signaled the exact opposite, by moving the U.S. Embassy to Occupied Jerusalem and supporting the extremist settlers. The regional countries that signed the "Satan Accords," as they are known in the region, did so under duress, to gain rewards and avoid punishments, with their fingers crossed, knowing that what they were signing was absurd. They might as well have been signing a deed giving Israel ownership of a distant galaxy: "Sure, we'll sign off on this palpable nonsense, just give us the money."

Will Trump make the same mistake twice? Today, he knows which side doesn't want peace. On Dec. 13, 2021, Trump said Netanyahu "never wanted to make peace," and added that Palestinian leader Mahmoud Abbas was the one who actually wanted peace.

Netanyahu has, in fact, dedicated most of his political career to trying to draw the U.S. into a war on Iran. If Trump continues to rubber-stamp the lunatic actions of the worst Israelis, he could find himself on the losing side of the U.S.-Iran war modeled in the 2003 Millennium Challenge exercise. As that war game discovered, all-out U.S. war with Iran would likely lead to thousands of American deaths, the closure of the Straits of Hormuz, the destruction of most Middle Eastern oil infrastructure, and the worst global economic calamity ever.

Trump's second term, and his place in history, are already in serious jeopardy. ❖

—Dr. Kevin Barrett
Guest Commentator

Kevin Barrett, Ph.D., is an Arabist-Islamologist scholar and one of America's best-known critics of the War on Terror. From 1991 through 2006, Dr. Barrett taught at colleges and universities in San Francisco, Paris, and Wisconsin. In 2006, however, he was attacked by Republican state legislators who called for him to be fired from his job at the University of Wisconsin-Madison due to his political opinions. He is also a regular contributor to American Free Press (AFP) newspaper. To subscribe to AFP, visit www.AmericanFreePress.net or call 1-888-699-NEWS.

Remembering French Populist Jean-Marie Le Pen

Despite being vilified as an "anti-Semite" and a "homophobe," This French nationalist leader left a giant legacy

By Rémi Tremblay

It is with sadness nationalists the world over learned of Jean-Marie Le Pen's passing on January 7, 2025, the historical leader of the nationalist Front National (FN or National Front). This man, nicknamed "the Menhir" because of his Breton origin and his physical stature, had become a living legend, perhaps the most famous French politician never to have been president.

Although well-known in France, Le Pen, the man who undoubtedly marked recent French history, may not be familiar to American readers. His passing is a great opportunity to present him to the U.S. public.

Like many populist politicians, Jean-Marie Le Pen was born into a modest family. His father, a fisherman, was killed on August 22, 1942, when his boat struck a sea mine. Thus, he was raised by his mother, who benefited from a state pension to pay for his studies.

Hot-tempered and deeply patriotic, Le Pen tried to join the Resistance against the Germans as a teen but was refused because of his young age. He thus continued his studies and obtained a law degree.

Highly energetic, he worked several odd jobs to make ends meet and started getting politically involved, first in Charles Maurras's Action Française ("French Action"), before joining the tax-protester Poujadisme movement (named after its founder, Pierre Poujade). This was a populist party vowing to defend small business owners.

JEAN-MARIE LE PEN
1928–2025.

After finishing his studies, Le Pen joined the airborne troops, the famous "paras," and served in Indochina. Demobilized, he campaigned under the Poujadist label and was elected in the winter of 1956.

A few months later, he left to fight in Algeria, taking a prolonged leave from parliament. While serving in Algeria, he was recognized by his opponents, the FLN terrorists, for his respect for the dead Muslims, who were buried according to their own traditions. This mark of respect goes against the legend formed in the 1980s of Le Pen being a brutal and ruthless fighter, with accusations of torture launched against him as an attempt to demonize him and halt his growing popularity.

After his first term as a member of parliament (MP), he stepped back from politics and founded a record company, SERP, which sold historical songs and speeches. He took an interest in radical movements and sold both anarchist and fascist songs, as well as famous speeches which were hard to find prior to the internet. Parallel to that, he obtained a diploma in political science.

With barely enough to make a living, he accepted an offer to return to politics in 1972 as the leader of the newly formed National Front.

The movement, officially called the Front National Pour l'Unité Française ("National Front for French Unity"), was founded on October 5, 1972, by the radical nationalists of Ordre Nou-

Energetic populist Jean-Marie Le Pen addresses a crowd of French supporters in Paris.

veau ("New Order") and other more moderate politicians who opposed Charles de Gaulle's hegemony.

It must be noted that, even though he was the first leader of the party, he was not among its founders—a mistake often made by mainstream journalists.

A year later, a more moderate party emerged to challenge the FN, the Parti des Forces Nouvelles ("Party of New Forces"), which basically advocated an alliance with the mainstream parties to gain some sort of legitimacy and get some crumbs of power. This plan never worked, and the mainstream right was quite happy to use this party to destabilize the FN.

Contrary to their predictions, they never received any recognition from the mainstream for what they did. Despite their willingness to compromise, they were treated as pariahs and eventually disappeared.

But the FN was far from being a party like the others. It had several newspapers and magazines, among which were *National-Hebdo*, *Identité*, *Français d'Abord*, and *Année Zéro*,[1] along with other regional or more targeted publications, and it became a cultural hub, with countless artists and writers involved. Singer Pierre Durand, historian Jean Mabire, journalist Roland Gaucher, and the author François Brigneau were among the supporters of Le Pen.

The activists were a hectic group. The Front was what its name implied: a front. Therefore, at the annual gathering of the BBR (*Bleu*, *Blanc*, *Rouge*, "blue, white and red," for the colors of the French flag), one could meet neo-pagans chatting with traditional Catholics, while former members of the French Resistance were having a beer with former collaborators, and neo-fascists would casually talk with conservatives and monarchists.

Only Le Pen could manage to hold everyone together toward a common cause. He summed up his fight in a catchy sentence: "I'm economically left-wing, socially right-wing and nationally French."

In 1998, historian Philippe Conrad stated the only adjective that suited Le Pen was "populist." Back then, the word was rarely used.

The beginnings of the Front were modest in terms of votes. However, in the 1980s, the party finally surpassed 10%. With its slogan "French and France first," the Front was the first to denounce the immigration problem that would explode in the years after.[2]

In 1984, an appearance on the TV show *L'Heure de la Vérité* allowed Le Pen to gain popularity. He became instantly known across the country. From a marginal politician, he suddenly became a national leader.

The same year, he could boast of having received 2 million votes, with 10 MPs elected in the legislative elections. It was an historical moment.

However, the system adapted. In 1986, the electoral system was changed

Desecration of Graves in Carpentras Blamed on the National Front

In 1990, polls gave 25% support to Le Pen for the forthcoming elections. While nothing seemed to curb Le Pen's growth, on the night of May 8, a Jewish cemetery in the town of Carpentras was desecrated. Tombs were broken, and one corpse was disinterred and left out in the open.

Even though no one had been arrested for the outrage, almost all the establishment politicians and their supporters immediately blamed Le Pen's National Front. Jewish "Nazi hunter" Serge Klarsfeld was one of the first to make accusations, pointing out that, just after the incident, Le Pen had recently denounced Jewish influence in the media.[1]

The Carpentras desecration spurred mass organized protests, during which an effigy of Le Pen was hung. Francois Mitterrand took part in this demonstration, along with several other prominent French politicians.

In the end, four members of a small "neo-Nazi" party, Le Parti Nationaliste Français et Européen (PNFE, the "French and European Nationalist Party") were found guilty of the desecration. The PNFE was a staunch opponent of the FN, and, even though Le Pen went through great effort to point this out, his protestations were ignored by the media. ❖

ENDNOTE:

1. "Tous les ânes à l'Abreuvoir" ("All the Donkeys at the Watering Hole") in *National-Hebdo*, May 24, 1990, no. 305, p. 6.

from the proportional representation that gave the FN its seats, to a two-round majority system that favored the establishment parties.

This ensured the FN was prevented from acquiring seats, despite the increasingly impressive numbers of votes it would obtain in the years which followed.

At the same time, the controlled media started to circulate smear stories about Le Pen's military service, and in particular the claim he had participated in "torture sessions" during his service in Algeria. Needless to say, no evidence was ever produced to substantiate these allegations, despite being repeated by the media for decades thereafter.

These lies marked the start of a venomous campaign against Le Pen by the media; no lies would be too base to be thrown at him. He later explained he had to eat a "whole bowl of toads" every morning, a reference to the petty lies hurled at him every day. As he said, "politics is not a leisure activity."

Worse was yet to come. The Carpentras Affair effectively crippled the FN for years and is still invoked by journalists to show the "danger" of the FN, even though it was proven the FN had absolutely nothing to do with it. [See item at left.—Ed.]

Lies were one thing. Violence was another. Le Pen's meetings were frequently assaulted by communists, anti-fascists, and immigrants, making it hard to rent conference halls.

Activists were frequently attacked, and some even died while putting up electoral posters in hostile towns or neighborhoods. Some high-ranking members were targeted by terrorist attacks. Le Pen's own apartment was destroyed in a bombing, and others like François Duprat, were murdered. Of course, no one was ever charged with Duprat's murder.

Another leading FN personality, Jean-Pierre Stirbois (1945–1988), who had been elected deputy mayor of the city of Dreux, one of the first early breakthroughs for the party, died in a highly mysterious car crash. The circumstances surrounding his death were never fully clarified, and many in the FN believed his vehicle had been sabotaged.

Commenting on the violence faced, Le Pen wrote in the first volume of his autobiography, "violence against us is normalized and even justified" by the establishment.

Being the leader of a group targeted by the establishment and every left-wing group in the country was no easy path to walk. Added to those external problems were internal dissensions, mostly about questions of strategy and leadership.

Several activists thought Le Pen was too authoritarian and he should leave his position to someone younger and more modern, with a milder and more moderate message.[3] Behind his back he was called "the Louis XIV of Saint-Cloud" (a reference to his house in the Paris suburb Saint-Cloud) and the "Benito Mussolini of Trinité-sur-Mer" (a reference to his native town).

These machinations led to several schisms, the most significant of which was the 1998 split led by former deputy leader Bruno Mégret. Convinced of the importance of making alliances with the mainstream right, and thus copying the failed tack of the PFN of the 1970s, Mégret's initial success dissipated into failure, and most of his followers either returned to the FN or left politics completely.

The most recent split in this sad story of dissidents was led by the Algerian Jew Éric Zemmour and his Reconquête movement—which briefly attracted the support of Le Pen's glamorous niece Marion Maréchal-Le Pen (who has also since returned to the FN fold).

Despite all of those problems, the FN continued to grow, and, by the mid 1990s, had once again succeeded in winning control of several important town halls across the country.

Despite a populist tone and political promises based on the current needs of French workers, Le Pen liked to use references to France's long memory and history. He had a great grasp

Jean-Marie and Marine Le Pen, pictured in 2012, when they were both members of the European Parliament. Due to her father's refusal to sufficiently apologize for statements he made earlier in his career deemed "anti-Semitic," Marine booted him out of the National Front.

of culture and could quote classic authors in interviews and speeches.[4]

In his view, the Great Replacement was accompanied by "the great replacement of our history."

In 1996, a national campaign on Clovis, King of the Franks, was organized, the goal being to promote French history and show the FN was the party that was in sync with French greatness of yesteryear.

Le Pen, a history buff, saw France as part of a community called Europe. On this latter point, if he opposed Brussels, in his biography he explained, "The history of Europe is comprised of Marathon, Salamis, Lepanto, Vienna, Poitiers. … France is a part of Europe, which is something much greater than the European Union."

In 1990, during the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, Le Pen met with Saddam Hussein in an attempt to resolve the Kuwait hostage crisis, as Iraqi forces had detained nearly 2,000 foreigners in Kuwait. In return for Hussein's cooperation, Le Pen went on to help organize the SOS Enfants d'Irak ("SOS Children of Iraq") in 1995, aimed at helping the children of Iraq who were then being starved to death in the hundreds of thousands, thanks to the boycott program initiated by U.S. Secretary of State Madeline Albright, among others.

Significantly, Le Pen, unlike many of his opponents who had never served in a war, opposed most modern conflicts, advocating for peaceful alternatives, such as in Yugoslavia. On that, he clearly differed from the mainstream right.

Another important point of difference with the right was Le Pen's focus on the environment. Already in the 1970s, he had announced a policy of protecting the environment and blamed both capitalism and communism for environmental damage.[5]

For the French political establishment, Le Pen was persona non grata. All the establishment parties, from the far left to the right, were always united against him. Thus, everyone was taken by surprise when, in 2002, he advanced to the second round of the presidential election against the professional scam artist Jacques Chirac, who was, nine years later in 2011, formally convicted of corruption.

Before the second round, an "anti-fascist mobilization" was set in motion. Millions demonstrated against Le Pen and vowed not to let the "beast" pass. Still, he received 5.5 million votes, representing 17.79% of the voters.

In 2011, Le Pen retired from his leadership role at the FN but remained a member. At a special conference, his daughter, Marine, won two-thirds of the party members' approval to take over, while the most nationalist elements supported her opponent Bruno Gollnisch.

After Marine's takeover, several

members left for smaller parties, and she expelled many considered to be "extremists."

In 2015, she expelled her own father, who had remained the "honorific president," from the party, and initiated an internal reform program to rebrand the movement.

Despite her detractors, Marine's rebranding strategy paid off. In the second round of the 2022 presidential election, she received 41.45% of the vote,[6] and won a remarkable 89 seats in the French parliament, even with the heavily biased electoral system.

By 2024, the party had been renamed Groupe Rassemblement National ("National Rally Group") and won 126 seats in the French parliament, making it the single largest party in that body, with over 10 million votes.

Le Pen remained an active voice outside the FN, and was most famous for his weekly internet show, which ran right up until his death.

Described as an "orator of another era,"[7] Le Pen was a fierce debater and a political streetfighter. He always appeared where no one expected him and never backed down. A man of great culture, he will be remembered as long as the French people survive.

That was what Le Pen feared the most: the disappearance of his people: "The White people are dying. Demography teaches us, under a certain fertility rate—currently reached or almost reached by some of our neighbors—the phenomenon is irreversible, and collapse is inevitable." ❖

Le Pen Considered the 'Holocaust' Merely a Minor 'Detail' of WWII, Not One of Its Defining Events

On September 13, 1987, during the TV show *Grand Jury de RTL–Le Monde*, Le Pen stated the alleged homicidal gas chambers of World War II were merely a "detail" of World War II, implying the so-called Holocaust was no more than a footnote of the war and not a central event as Jews and mainstream historians insist.

Asked about Holocaust Revisionism by interviewer Olivier Mazerolle, he answered, "I have not really studied the question, but I believe it is merely a point of detail in the history of the Second World War."

After the backlash, Le Pen denounced "the despicable system of concentration camps" created by "two totalitarian and anti-religious ideologies: communism and national socialism," adding, "Nazi crimes belong to the past, while communist crimes belong to the present and, unfortunately, the future."

A few years later, he continued claiming gas chambers were but a minor footnote of history. His refusal to publicly apologize and recant his claims were among the reasons invoked by his daughter to expel him from the party in 2015. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1. Founded by François Duprat, it represented the national-revolutionary camp within the National Front.
2. Rolinat, Jean-Claude, *17 ans Dans les Tranchées du Front National* (*17 Years in the Trenches of the National Front*), Éditions Dualpha, 2022, p. 49.
3. Ibid., p. 45.
4. He was also a good singer, giving impromptu performances on several occasions.
5. "*Ce que Fera le Front National*" ("What the National Front Will Do") in *Le National*, February–March 1978, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 10–11.
6. Marine le Pen also reached the second round of both presidential election campaigns in which she participated.
7. Rolinat, *op. cit.*, p. 62.

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Rémi Tremblay is the editor of the French-Canadian magazine *Le Harfang* as well as the author of *Le Canada français, de Jacques Cartier au genocide tranquille.* He is also the author of a marvelous book on the plight of the Acadians: *Les Acadiens: du Grand Dérangement au Grand Remplacement.* In addition, Tremblay is a popular freelance journalist for European and North American media outlets.

New book just arrived!

PROVOKED

How Washington Started the New Cold War with Russia and the Catastrophe in Ukraine

Over and over, U.S. government officials and their mainstream media allies called Russia's 2022 invasion of Ukraine an "unprovoked attack." The slogan became so overused that people began to ask the obvious question: Why do they protest so much?

In *Provoked: How Washington Started the New Cold War with Russia and the Catastrophe in Ukraine*, seasoned journalist Scott Horton explains how, since the end of the last Cold War and the fall of the Soviet Union, successive U.S. administrations pressed their advantage against the new Russian Federation to the point it finally blew up into a full-scale war between Russia and Ukraine.

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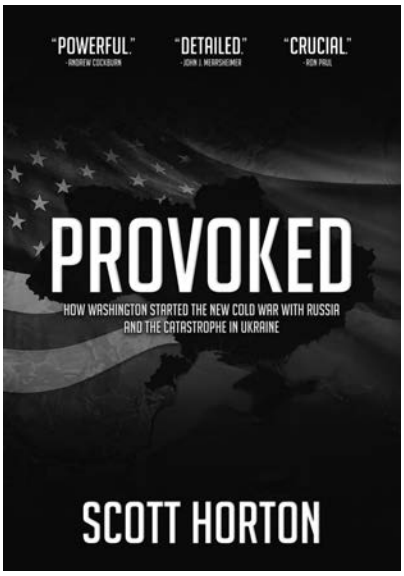
* * *

"*Provoked* is manna from Heaven for anyone who wants to know where the extreme Russophobia in the West came from, as well as the central role the United States played in causing the Ukraine war. Horton provides a detailed account of America's foolish and dishonest behavior toward Russia in the years since the Cold War ended."—John J. Mearsheimer, author of *The Israel Lobby and U.S. Foreign Policy*

* * *

"Scott Horton's important new book traces America's journey to war and intervention through a succession of presidencies and builds a case that points to a frightening, potential final destination for the United States: isolation and alienation from most of the world. Scott's message is simple. Stop now before it's too late."—Col. Douglas MacGregor, U.S. Army (ret.)



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"Scott Horton is a treasure. He is also the neocons' nightmare. He knows their deceptions and lies, and he is fearless in exposing the disasters they have wrought. *Provoked* is the most thoroughly researched, rationally grounded, and compellingly presented assault on war and defense of peace written in English in the post-9/11 era. It will become the standard against which all similar works are measured, and indispensable reading for all who need to understand how the American government has, time and again, brought civilization to a terrifying precipice."—Judge Andrew P. Napolitano, *New York Times* best-selling author/commentator, and host of the *Judging Freedom* podcast

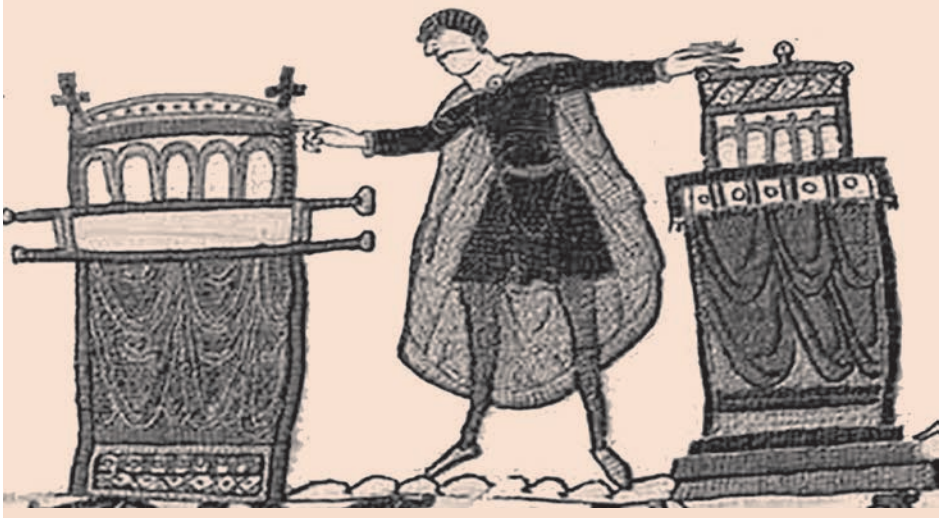
THE SAXONS ...after 1066

Resistance to the Norman Conquest, exile and the first 'New England'

By Thomas Redfern

The simplistic history of the Norman Conquest of England is that it was all over by the time darkness fell on the bloody battlefield of Hastings on October 14, 1066. With the flower of Anglo-Saxon nobility lying dead on Senlac Field around mutilated King Harold, William used terror tactics to force the surrender of key fortified towns. Then he marched into London unopposed and accepted the country's submission at his Christmas Day coronation in Westminster Abbey.

The historical reality is, however, much more complex. Armed Anglo-Saxon resistance continued for years, leading in the end to one of the least-known but most remarkable examples of English emigration: the establishment of the first "New England"—not the one in America, but the colony known in Constantinople as Nova Anglia, on the northern coast of the Black Sea, to the east of what is now Crimea.



Harold, then a captive of William I in Normandy, pledges on holy relics that he will support William's claim to the throne as shown on the Bayeux Tapestry. Harold broke that oath, earning the eternal ire of William.

1066: THE YEAR OF HASTINGS

King Harold had rushed his army first to defeat the Danish Viking invasion of northeast England, and then made a forced march south, in the hope of repeating his victory in Yorkshire by crushing William at Hastings, not far from the Normans' landing beaches.

The haste of this mobilization meant, despite the Danes' initial crushing defeat of the defenders of the north at Fulford Bridge, serious casualties in the battle to destroy the Danes at Stamford Bridge, and the virtual annihilation of the Saxon army and the death of their king, a significant number of English nobles survived the invasion. William parceled out the possessions of those killed at Hastings to his Norman followers and Flemish and Breton mercenaries, but survivors of the former Saxon elite initially retained at least some of their vast properties.

RESISTANCE AFTER HASTINGS

Active resistance took various forms, ranging from isolated uprisings to more organized campaigns. Figures

"The Death of King Harold at the Battle of Hastings"—an illustration by James William Edmund Doyle—shows the moment Harold took an arrow to the eye. Historians are not positive Harold was killed this way or if it is a propaganda legend concocted by the Normans. Traditionally, death by a skewer through the eye was the fate of perjurers, and this is how William portrayed Harold after he failed to comply with his fealty oath.

such as Hereward the Wake and Wild Edric have been remembered as leaders of this resistance, though the extent of their roles is debatable. Yet these figures were not entirely isolated, and their efforts were part of a broader pattern of rolling rebellion against Norman rule during the years following William's victory.

Hereward the Wake is known for his resistance centered on the Isle of Ely, in the fenland wastes of what is now Cambridgeshire. The bogs, lakes, and marshes surrounding his base were a serious handicap to the mounted cavalrymen which were the shock troops of the Norman war machine. While romanticized accounts of his exploits may exaggerate his actions, they reflect genuine unrest in the region. Similarly, Wild Edric is associated with uprisings in the Welsh borderlands, where he reportedly collaborated with Welsh allies to resist Norman incursion. Here, resistance fighters were aided by a combination of dense woodland, steep slopes, and broken, rocky terrain.

Two of King Harold's sons, Godwin and Edmund, had taken refuge in Ireland. In the summer of 1068, backed by Diarmait mac Máel na mBó, the King of Leinster, they returned to their father's ancestral powerbase located at Wessex.

If they expected a liberator's welcome, however, they were disappointed. The citizens of Bristol remained loyal to King William the Conqueror and closed their gates to the rebels. Moving southwest into Somerset, they were opposed by a force led by English Earl Eadnoth the Staller.

Eadnoth had been constable in Wessex under both Edward the Confessor and their father, but he was now loyal to the new regime. The two armies met at Bleadon, and, although Eadnoth was killed in the battle, the brothers were defeated and sailed back to Ireland.[1]

In 1069, a major rebellion broke out in Northumbria. The unrest began when William's appointee, Earl Robert de Comines, was killed in Durham. This sparked widespread rebellion by local Anglo-Saxon nobles and disaffected peasants. The crisis for William worsened when the rebels captured York, killing a large number of Norman soldiers, and were joined by a Danish force under King Sweyn Estridsson, whose family had historic ties to England from the time of King Canute the Great.

Emboldened by the fighting in the north, rebellions broke out in other parts of the country. William sent earls to deal with problems in Dorset, Shrewsbury, and Devon, while he dealt with rebels in the Midlands and Stafford.[2]

With his conquest hanging by a thread, William acted with typical Norman ruthlessness. He bribed King Sweyn's army to sail home, leaving the rebels isolated. Determined to make an example of them, William ordered his troops to enact a scorched earth policy, known as the Harrying of the North.

MASS DESTRUCTION FOLLOWS

The campaign of brutal devastation was aimed at breaking the spirit of resistance as well as denying rebel guerrilla forces bases and supplies. Conducted during the winter of 1069–70, it involved the systematic destruction of villages, which were burnt to the ground and their inhabitants slaughtered. The destruction of crops,

Queen Edith "Swanneck" identifies King Harold's body in this 1827 painting by Horace Vernet.

stores and livestock across the region left survivors to resort to cannibalism or starve to death.

Records from the *Domesday Book*—William's hugely detailed 1086 account of land ownership, assets, population, and values—suggest as much as 75% of the population of the region died or never returned. Entries record "wasteas est" or "hoc est vast" ("it is wasted") for estate after estate; in all, a total of 60% of all holdings were laid waste. Even the prosperous areas of the country had lost 60% of their value compared to 1066. Only 25% of the population and plow teams remained, with a reported loss of 80,000 oxen and 150,000 people.

Over 50 years later, the Anglo-Norman chronicler Orderic Vitalis gave a glimpse of the violence of William's vengeance:

> The King stopped at nothing to hunt his enemies. He cut down many people and destroyed homes and land. Nowhere else had he shown such cruelty. This made a real change.
>
> To his shame, William made no effort to control his fury, punishing the innocent with the guilty. He ordered crops and herds, tools and food be burned to ashes. More than 100,000 people perished of starvation. I have often praised William in this book, but I can say nothing good about this brutal slaughter. God will punish him.

INVASION FROM IRELAND

In 1069, Godwin and Edmund Godwinson launched a new raid from Ireland. Landing with more than 60 ships at Appledore, a small fishing port on the north Devon coast, they were met by a Norman force under the command of the king's second cousin, Brian of Brittany, and William de Vauville.

As sheriff of Devon, de Vauville called out the fyrd, the local militia. Once again, there are signs that pre-Conquest political rivalries and loyalties were still in force. The combined Norman-Saxon force outmatched the raiders, who were said by the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* to have lost 1,700 of their best men before the return of high tide allowed the survivors to flee and escape.[3]

When they got back to Ireland, Godwin and Edmund were told by King Diarmait that he would not give them any more support. They sailed to Denmark and disappeared from the historical record. For two such major figures simply to vanish begs the question of where they went. This raises the intriguing possibility they made their own way to join the full-on emigration which we will encounter shortly.

The final blow to English hopes for liberation came in 1074, with the

death of King Sweyn of Denmark, which put an end to the prospect of external support for rebellion. It does not seem mere coincidence this was the moment many Anglo-Saxon nobles, such as Sigurd, earl of Gloucester, chose to abandon their estates and emigrate.

Orderic Vitalis wrote in his *Ecclesiastical History* that the Normans had imposed a yoke on the English:

> And so the English groaned aloud for their lost liberty and plotted ceaselessly to find some way of shaking off a yoke that was so intolerable and unaccustomed.

It is worth noting in passing that the idea of the Norman yoke was revived during the English Civil War and again in the 18th century. It featured in the debate between Thomas Paine and Edmund Burke, and Thomas Jefferson also championed the idea.[4]

EMIGRATION FROM ENGLAND

Key references to the resulting emigration from England include a brief account by Goscelin of Canterbury, written in the 1090s; another by Ordericus Vitalis, written in the first half of the 12th century; a more detailed narrative included in the Latin *Chronicon Universale Anonymi Laudunensis*, written by an English monk at Laon, France, in the early 13th century; and a related account in the *Edwardsaga*, or the "Icelandic Saga of Edward the Confessor" (*Saga Játvardar Konungs Hins Helga*). This was composed in the 14th century but drew on an earlier text from the early 12th century.

Although differing in a number of minor details—such as the name of the leader of the exiles and the exact route they took on their way to exile—in general, the sources all paint a complementary and consistent historical picture.

They agree a group of English lords who hated the Conqueror's rule, but had lost all hope of overthrowing it, decided to sell their land and leave England forever. Led by an "earl of Gloucester" named Sigurd (Stanardus in the *Chronicon Laudunensis*), they set out with 350 ships—235 in the *Chronicon*—for the Mediterranean via the Straits of Gibraltar.

The range in the estimate for the number of ships involved compares with that for those used in William's invasion, which is between 700 and 1,000. At about a third the size of the Conquest fleet, it still speaks of a major and coordinated "flight of the earls," which involved a very sizeable proportion of the old aristocracy.

Clearly, such a massive expedition could not have been put together without the tacit acceptance of the new regime. William was surely very pleased to see them go, particularly as they took their families with them. Most of all, the ships' oars required strong young men, so what was leaving was the last army Anglo-Saxon England ever produced.

The central role of a nobleman from Gloucester is readily explained by the fact this important port at the head of the mighty Severn estuary borders Wales. As such, it was so far from Harold's forced march routes to Yorkshire and then back down to the southeast coast that its pre-Conquest aristocracy is unlikely to have lost much blood or vitality in the three great but hasty battles of 1066.

The Severn estuary has one of the highest tidal ranges in the world; its sailors would have been among the best and most confident in the whole of Europe. The idea of sailing around Cornwall and then south to Spain and the Mediterranean would not have been too daunting. Their ships, after all, were essentially the same as those used by the Vikings to reach Iceland, Greenland, and Newfoundland.

THE VARANGIAN GUARD

Once in the Mediterranean, they voyaged around raiding and adventuring for a period before learning Constantinople was under attack. They decided to set sail for the great city and break the siege. When they reached it, they fought victoriously for the emperor. To show his gratitude, and to cement this valuable alliance with a formidable fighting force, the emperor offered the exiled English warriors a place of honor in his Varangian Guard.

This account is supported by contemporary Byzantine sources. As to the date of this emigration of disgruntled Anglo-Saxon lords and their followers, Christine Fell makes a good case for it having taken place in the mid- to late-1070s, after the death of King Sweyn of Denmark in 1074.[5] The

A Varangian Guardsman of the 11th century.

Chronicon Laudunensis gives 1075 as the date of the arrival of the English in Constantinople.

If so, they arrived in the reign of Michael VII Doukas (r. 1071–78), and the siege they helped relieve was that of the Seljuk Turks, which occurred in his reign. This would make sense of the fact the *Edwardsaga* states Constantinople was being besieged by a "heathen folk."

The main objection to this is both the *Edwardsaga* and the *Chronicon Laudunensis* claim the English arrived early in the reign of Alexios I Komnenos (r. 1081–1118). But this does not fit with their description of the besieging of Constantinople by "heathen folk" nor the *Chronicon's* stated date for their arrival.

The simplest explanation is the English emigrants arrived in the mid-1070s under Michael VII, relieving the siege by the Turks, but their later extensive use by the more famous Alexios I Komnenos led to the wrong name being attached to the reign in which they arrived.

Why, then, did English exiles and adventurers throw in their lot with the descendants of the Eastern Roman Empire? Partly, no doubt, because its position at the crossroads for trade between Christendom, the Middle East, and the Silk Road to China made the city and its imperial hinterland massively wealthy. The Anglo-Saxons knew Constantinople by the same name as the Vikings, who traveled there as traders and mercenaries via the great rivers of Russia. They called it "Micklegard"—the "Great City."

There is also a possibility they were following a "whales-path" which others of their kin had already sailed. The first significant study of the Anglo-Saxon military migration was made by A.A. Vasiliev in 1937. The great Russian émigré Byzantinist believed Anglo-Danish huscarls (high status mercenaries and oath-sworn companions) entered service after leaving England upon the death of King Canute in 1035.[6]

According to Caitlin Green's study, *The Medieval "New England": A Forgotten Anglo-Saxon Colony on the North-Eastern Black Sea Coast*:

MICHAEL VII DOUKAS
Byzantine emperor, 1071–1078.

> The Varangian Guard was the personal bodyguard of the Byzantine emperor from the time of Basil II (976–1025), founded to provide the emperor with a trustworthy force that was uninvolved in the internal politics of the Byzantine Empire and thus could be relied on in times of civil unrest. Whilst initially made up of Rus from Kiev, with Scandinavian warriors subsequently forming an important part of the guard through the 11th century, from the late 11th century onward it had a significant English component, too. Indeed, the "English Varangians" appear to have continued to constitute a high proportion of the Varangian Guard right through the 12th century and up until the siege of Constantinople in 1204, during the Fourth Crusade.

The English newcomers were particularly welcome; the previous Varangian Guard had been wiped out by Seljuk Turks at the disastrous Battle of Manzikert in 1071. So great was the transformation that many Byzantine sources from the time use a new name for the emperor's crack division: "Englinbarrangoi," the English Varangians.

NORMANS AND BYZANTINES

Intriguingly, there is an additional factor: There was a shared hostility of both Byzantine rulers and Anglo-Saxon exiles to the Normans.

The Normans were originally Viking settlers who had assimilated into the culture of northern France. Among their military innovations was the use of the stirrup, which allowed mounted knights to fight on horseback, rather than using horses to get to the battlefield, then dismount and fight on foot. Retaining their Viking ancestors' skill as seafarers, they also specialized in the rapid construction of castles to secure their garrisons in newly occupied territory.

Many Norman adventurers who had not joined William's invasion of England instead looked south as they established themselves as a potent force in medieval Europe. By the mid-11th century, they had begun a systematic conquest of southern Italy, previously under Byzantine control. The campaigns of Robert Guiscard and his son Bohemond of Taranto epitomized Norman ambitions in the region.

In 1071, the Normans captured Bari, the last major imperial stronghold in southern Italy, marking the end of Byzantine rule in the area and signaling the start of a prolonged struggle for dominance in the Adriatic and the eastern Mediterranean.

In 1081, Robert Guiscard launched an invasion of the Byzantine Balkans, exploiting the internal instability of the empire. The Normans achieved early victories, including the capture of Dyrrhachium (modern-day Durrës, Albania), a strategic port city. These successes were partly due to the Normans' disciplined heavy cavalry, which outmatched the local Byzantine forces.

However, Alexios I Komnenos, a

ALEXIOS KOMNENOS

POPE ALEXANDER

WILLIAM I

HENRY I

shrewd and resourceful leader, rallied his empire and forged alliances, notably with the Venetian Republic, whose naval superiority played a decisive role in countering the Norman threat. At the Battle of Larissa in 1083, Alexios secured a critical victory, forcing the Normans to retreat.

With such engagements taking place less than 20 years after the Battle of Hastings, every member of the English contingent that dominated the Varangian Guard would have been either an exile who had lost his country to the Normans, or a dispossessed son. There can be no doubt, when fighting Normans for their imperial paymaster, they also had a personal grudge against their common foe.

This era saw the partial recovery of the Byzantine Empire under Alexios. Emperor from 1081–1118, at the time of the First Crusade, he partially restored the strength of the Byzantine Empire after its defeats by the Normans and Turks in the 11th century.

Alexios was crowned on April 4, 1081. After more than 50 years of ineffective or short-lived rulers, Alexios, in the words of Anna Komnene, his daughter and biographer, found the empire "at its last gasp," but his military ability and diplomatic gifts turned things around. He drove back the south Italian Norman invasion of western Greece.

In addition to the material and nationalistic grudges produced by the Norman Conquest, the English exiles are likely to have been pushed to a favorable attitude toward Byzantium by cultural and religious considerations.

Micklegard was the largest, most sophisticated, and cosmopolitan city in the known world. Despite the clashes between Norsemen and Anglo-Saxons, and repeated bouts of bloody politicking over the crown, pre-Conquest England had also been seen as a wealthy, cultured, and sophisticated society compared to neighboring princedoms.

The Conquest, moreover, had taken place a mere 12 years after the Great Schism between Western Europe, under Rome, and Eastern Christendom, under Byzantium. Although the English Church had come down on the side of Rome, it was still too distinctly independent for the liking of the Vatican.

William claimed legitimacy for his invasion on the basis of an alleged promise from Edward the Confessor, the previous king, who was said to have named William as his heir. Additionally, William accused Harold of breaking a sacred oath of loyalty—which had been sworn on holy relics after he was shipwrecked in Normandy—to support William's claim to the throne. These factors allowed William to present his campaign as one of justice and fidelity, appealing to the Church's moral authority.

PAPAL ENDORSEMENT

Pope Alexander II sent a consecrated banner to William, symbolizing the Catholic Church's blessing and approval of his campaign. This served as a powerful propaganda tool, signaling divine endorsement of William's cause and encouraging knights and soldiers to view their participation as a righteous act, akin to a crusade.

In terms of religious power politics, it turned out to be a good investment for the Vatican. William rapidly replaced English bishops with Norman ones, bringing the Church in England strictly under Roman control. He repeated this in South Wales after leading the military expedition to St. David's in 1081.

His son, Henry I, encouraged large-scale Norman settlement in South Wales, building the first royal castle at Carmarthen in 1109. The Church reforms imposed there by the Normans included the establishment of new bishoprics, the imposition of Norman clerics, and the construction of cathedrals such as those at St. David's and Bangor.

The process was repeated on an even bigger scale when the Anglo-Normans went on to invade Ireland. They were aided by the 1155 papal bull *Laudabiliter*, which granted King Henry II of England the right to seize

the country, citing the need to reform the Irish Church and bring it more fully under Roman control.

Henry II clashed with Rome in various areas but, when it came to invading Ireland, he was only too pleased to have the beginning of 800 years of conflict categorized as a religious crusade on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church. The Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland began in 1169 and was formalized under Henry II in 1171, when he landed in Ireland to assert control both over the Norman barons who had initiated the invasion and the surviving Irish chieftains.

While the bull's authenticity has been questioned, it is a fact the Vatican had a long track record of using the Normans as shock troops in support of its own ambitions—a tendency also seen throughout the Crusades.

Above, an artist's rendering of Byzantine Greek Princess Anna Komnene at work on a history of her father, Emperor Alexios I Komnenos. At right, a photo of her 12th century manuscript *The Alexiad*.

ENGLISH VARANGIANS

The English Varangians certainly saw a religious aspect to the conflict. The *Edwardsaga* explicitly states the exiles refused to follow the rites promulgated by Rome, instead sending for church leaders and priests from Christian Hungary.

Whatever their precise reason for enlisting, membership in the guard was highly esteemed and well-rewarded. It offered the exiled Anglo-Saxons a chance to regain honor and purpose after their displacement, and to support the families they had brought with them.

Anna Komnene, mentioned earlier, was a Byzantine princess and historian. As the daughter of Emperor Alexios I Komnenos, she had a privileged perspective on the political and military affairs of Byzantium in the late 11th and early 12th centuries. Her *Alexiad* provides a detailed account of her father's reign, including descriptions of the Varangian Guard.

Komnene writes about the fierce loyalty and combat prowess of the Varangian Guard, highlighting their unique role in Byzantine society. For example, she notes:

> The axe-bearing barbarians, who are called the Varangians, fought with loyalty for the emperor, disregarding their own lives when the battle turned perilous.

SAXONS IN CRIMEA

Now we come to the most remarkable part of the story. It is found both in the *Chronicon Laudunensis* and the *Edwardsaga*. The *Edwardsaga* states, whilst some of the exiled Anglo-Saxons accepted the offer of joining the Varangian Guard, some members of the group asked instead for a place to settle and rule themselves:

> [I]t seemed to Earl Sigurd and the other chiefs that it was too small a career to grow old there in that fashion, that they had not a realm to rule over; and they begged the king to give them some towns or cities which they might own and their heirs after them. …
>
> King Kirjalax [Alexios I Komnenos] told them he knew of a land lying north in the sea, which had lain of old under the emperor of Micklegard, but in after days the heathen had won it and abode in it. And, when the Englishmen heard that, they took a title from King Kirjalax that this land should be their own and their heirs after them if they could get it won under them from the heathen men free from tax and toll. The king granted them this.
>
> After that, the Englishmen fared away out of Micklegard and north into the sea, but some chiefs stayed behind in Micklegard, and went into service there.

The Chapel of Saints Nicholas and Augustine of Canterbury—also known to the Turks as Bogdan Saray (Moldavian Palace)—in modern-day Istanbul, was, according to local legend, founded in the 11th century by an Anglo-Saxon noble who fled to Constantinople after the Norman conquest of England. Others insist the structure was not built until the 14th or 15th century, in actuality being a chapel within an aristocratic mansion of the Late Byzantine period, something not seen in Constantinople before 1453. Above is a photo of the edifice as it appeared in 1903. Today, the building lies in complete ruins. SOURCE: "MAPPING EASTERN EUROPE"

> Earl Sigurd and his men came to this land and had many battles there, and won the land, driving away all the folk that abode there before. They called it England [Nova Anglia, "New England," in the *Chronicon Laudunensis*].
>
> To the towns that were in the land and to those which they built they gave the names of towns in England. They called them both London and York, and by the names of other great towns in England.
>
> They would not have St. Paul's law, which passes current in Micklegard, but sought bishops and other clergymen from Hungary. The land lies six days' and nights' sail across the sea in the east and northeast from Micklegard; and there is the best of land there: and that folk has abode there ever since.

The description of New England as lying "across the sea in the east and northeast from Micklegard" suggests the lands Alexios gave to the English exiles lay on or near the Crimean Peninsula. This is supported by the sailing time specified, too, as the 4th-century A.D. *Periplus of Pseudo-Scylax* estimates six days and nights to sail from Constantinople to the Crimean Peninsula.

There are hints Byzantium saw a restoration of its authority in the area at the turn of the 11th century, possibly after a brief period of Turkish influence there.[7]

This is implied in the letters of Theophylact of Ohrid to Gregory Taronites and the contemporary eulogy of Manuel Straboromanus to Alexios I Komnenos. This alludes to the restoration of Byzantine influence in the northeast of the Black Sea by the Cimmerian Bosporus (the modern Kerch Strait, on the east of the Crimean Peninsula, leading to the Sea of Azov).

SAXON TOWN NAMES

Historian Caitlin Green provides additional insights into the Anglo-Saxon settlement. Drawing upon Byzantine and Western sources, Green argues this colony was not merely a remote outpost but a structured community that retained strong ties to its Anglo-Saxon roots.

Five intriguing place names appear on 14th-to-16th-century portolans (coastal charts made by Italian, Catalan, and Greek navigators) in the north and northeastern portions of the Black Sea.

Two of these names, Susaco and Londina, are of particular importance. Susaco—or Porto di Susacho—is found on the earliest charts of the area, from the 14th century onward. It seems to originate from the name "Saxons," perhaps deriving from the Anglo-Saxon folk- and region-name "Sussex" (the "South Saxons").[8] It is close enough to the modern city of Sochi for them potentially to be one and the same.

Londina is found close to Susaco on the more detailed charts of the 15th and 16th centuries and has been plausibly viewed as being just what it looks like, a version of the English place name "London." The other towns are on the eastern coast of the Crimean Peninsula, and all involve the name element "Varang."

There are independent historical references to a "land of the Saxi" (*Terram Saxorum*) being in this part

of the Black Sea in the 13th century, with the Saxi stated to be Christians and portrayed as doughty warriors, dwelling in well-fortified cities. These references are found in the accounts of the Franciscan friars who were sent on a mission to the Mongols by Pope Innocent IV in 1246–47, in the hope of enlisting their aid against the Muslim Turks.

Not only does the presence of the Christian Saxi in the area of the Crimean Peninsula/Sea of Azov offer further support for the historicity of the *Edwardsaga/Chronicon* narrative, but it also suggests the Anglo-Saxon exiles who reportedly founded "New England" in about A.D. 1080 continued to be identifiable as a separate people with their own "land" as late as the mid-13th century. Indeed, they seem to have still been a military force to be reckoned with, to judge from the friars' account of the Saxi's resistance to an attempted conquest of them by the Tartars:

> When we were there we were told the Tartars besieged a certain city of these Saxi and tried to subdue it. The inhabitants however made engines to match those of the Tartars, all of which they broke, and the Tartars were not able to get near the city to fight owing to these engines and missiles.
>
> At last they made an underground passage and bursting forth into the city they tried to set fire to it, while others fought, but the inhabitants posted a group to put out the fire, and the rest fought valiantly with those who had penetrated into the city and, killing many of them and wounding others, they forced them to retire to their own army.
>
> The Tartars, realizing they could do nothing against them and that many of their men were dying, withdrew from the city.[9]

The author of the *Edwardsaga* believed the descendants of the English exiles still lived there in the 14th century ("that folk has abode there ever since"). The long-term existence of significant English settlements on the Black Sea coast might well help explain the continued presence of English Varangians at Constantinople, with this force perhaps being renewed in each generation from Nova Anglia.

Illustration of a Varangian family of the 10th century from the Baltic region. Created by Kruse, published in *Magasin Pittoresque*, Paris, 1843.

The mid-14th-century *De Officiis of Pseudo-Codinus* related that the Crimean Varangians were still a separate people and noted their annual Christmas tradition:

> Then the Varangians come and wish the emperor long life in the language of their country, that is, English, and beating their battle-axes with loud noise.

END OF THE SAXON VARANGIANS

As for the Varangian Guard in Constantinople itself, they were still serving the emperors loyally into the 13th century. In 1203, they defended Constantinople against the Fourth Crusade, initially repulsing the Roman Catholic Crusaders with the help of Pisans and their iconic axes. However, due to political turmoil within the city, the Varangians switched their allegiance to Alexios V, resulting in a second attack by the Crusaders in April 1204.

During the ensuing siege, the Varangians were cut off from the main imperial body. They resisted fiercely but were eventually overwhelmed by the Crusaders' advance. Some sought refuge in the church of St. Nicholas, which is said by tradition to have been built by the English exiles. Unfortunately, the Crusaders set fire to the church, leading to the suffocation or death of those inside. Constantinople fell, and the Varangian Guard submitted to the victors.

The ruthless three-day sacking of the city and the transfer of most of its lands to the new "Latin Kingdom" seriously weakened Byzantium, although the Orthodox natives retook Constantinople in 1261.

Thereafter, there are occasional mentions of Varangians up until 1405. In 1329, there were still "Varangians with their axes" guarding the keys to any city in which the emperor happened to be staying.[10]

John Kantakouzenos mentions them in his history as still being guards in 1316, 1328, 1330, and 1341. But it seems they were just a small retinue of palace guards, not a powerful unit of the army as they once had been. Emperor John VII said in a letter to King Henry IV that some English Varangians were active in the defense

of Constantinople against the Turks in 1402. They are mentioned in 1404 during Manuel II's reign, as well. No mention of any Varangians, however, has been found in relation to the final fall of the city to the Turks in 1453.[11]

There are reports of archeological finds of Anglo-Saxon style on the Azov coast.[12] Several commentators in search of traces of ancient English ancestry have proposed DNA studies on modern residents of the area. Unfortunately, the Russians are too busy proving they have more right to Crimea and the Donbass than the Ukrainians, to whom the region was donated in Soviet times. They will surely not be in any hurry to establish an ancient English claim. ❖

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9. C. Dawson (ed. and trans.). "Mission to Asia: Narratives and Letters of the Franciscan Missionaries in Mongolia and China in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries" (New York, 1966), p. 42 (quotation), p. 80. There is an extensive discussion of the various suggestions that have been made as to the identity of the Saxi in Shepard, "Another New England?," pp. 34–8, who demonstrates that none of the other candidates are really credible, given the name, faith, location and character of the Saxi in the friars' accounts.

10. "The Varangians: In God's Holy Fire,"

Jewish Moneylenders Financed the Conquest

'Antisemitic' clauses in Magna Carta reflect tensions dating back to 1066

Magna Carta was the first of a series of legal documents and historic events that culminated in the foundation of the United States as a free society based on equality before the law and limited government.

King John was forced to sign the "Great Charter" in 1215. For all its status as one of the foundations of the liberties of freeborn men, the rebellious barons who compelled the unwilling monarch to accept it were motivated far more by their own self-interest than by enthusiasm for proto-democracy or concern for "the little guys."

That said, Magna Carta was a much-needed reaction to the extremely centralized form of government imposed on England by King John's great-great grandfather, William the Conqueror.

It contained 63 clauses, which addressed various grievances and established fundamental legal principles. Topics included the rights of barons, regulation of feudal obligations and the fair administration of justice.

The right to trial by jury and prohibition of arbitrary punishment were to become the cornerstone of our legal system.

Two of the clauses have in recent years caused some embarrassment, widely regarded by liberals as "anti-Semitic":

• Clause 10 stated, if a debtor died owing money to Jews, the debt would not accrue interest during the minority of the heir.

• Clause 11 gave protections to widows and heirs, stating they should not be forced to pay debts owed to Jews (or others) from their inheritances beyond what was just and reasonable.

These clauses reflect the significant role Jewish moneylenders played in Norman England's financial system, as well as the tension between them and broader society.

They beg the question: "When did Jewish moneylenders arrive in England?" and the answer sheds new light on the Norman Conquest.

William's invasion was a massive undertaking. The fleet required 700–1,000 ships, along with provisions, weapons, soldiers and even a pre-fabricated wooden castle. The total cost has been estimated at 20,000 to 25,000 pounds of silver—a monumental sum in the 11th century.

This was raised through taxes, contributions from nobles in Normandy, Brittany and Flanders, and loans from continental moneylenders, including wealthy Jewish financiers.

William rewarded his noble investors with grants of English land. His Jewish backers claimed their pounds of flesh in other ways.

Though precise evidence tying Jewish moneylenders directly to the financing of William's fleet and military campaign has not survived the passage of time, the arrival of

(See GENTILE ELITES, page 20)

Gentile Elites Used Jewish Financiers as a Shield Against Revolutionary Reaction

(Continued from page 19)

Jewish communities in England immediately after the Conquest is well documented.

This brought England into line with continental Europe, with Jewish moneylenders playing a critical role in funding infrastructure, administration, and trade.

They were valued by monarchs for their expertise in moneylending, an activity that was restricted for Christians by the Biblical prohibition on usury.

Their financial activities indirectly served royal purposes: Jews provided high-interest loans to nobles, clergy, and other members of society. The monarchy benefited by taxing the profits of these loans and by appropriating debts owed to Jewish moneylenders.

Jews were legally classified as "servi," official servants of the Crown, a status that granted them royal protection but also made them subject to heavy taxation. This system allowed kings to extract substantial sums from the Jewish community through levies, fines and tallage (a tax imposed specifically on Jews, who were all exempt from military service).

Tallage paid by Jews is a recurring feature of the Pipe Rolls, surviving English medieval financial records. Interestingly, the records reveal no such levies on Jews were made under William, providing circumstantial evidence of his indebtedness to them for helping his campaign to seize England.

Under the feudal system, all land was ultimately owned by the king. In cases where borrowers could not repay debts to Jewish moneylenders, the Crown often seized those debts, effectively turning Jewish loans into royal income.

This practice tied Jewish financial activities to the monarchy's fiscal strategies.

While Jews were instrumental in the financial structure of Norman England, they were not appointed to collect taxes from the general population. Tax collection remained the domain of royal officials, such as sheriffs. But the Jewish community's key role in moneylending provided major contributions to royal revenue.

Combined with the Crown's protection of Jews as its property, this made them targets of resentment among debtors and the broader population, culminating in periodic violence and, eventually, Edward I's expulsion of Jews from England amidst widespread accusations of ritual murder.

The clauses against Jewish moneylenders in Magna Carta thus reflect a longstanding tension in post-Conquest England. It also reminds us that gentile elites throughout the centuries seem to have found it useful to have Jews doing their financial dirty work, since resulting resentment tended to boil up into anti-Jewish pogroms, rather than potentially revolutionary challenges to the entire status quo. ❖

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Englishman ***Thomas Redfern*** has a graduate degree in history from one of England's oldest universities, and is a longstanding critic of the greed and corruption of Britain's Anglo-Norman-Judaic elite. He is also quite interested in Revisionist history and helping The Barnes Review "bring history into accord with the facts." He currently resides in the ancient county of Shropshire.

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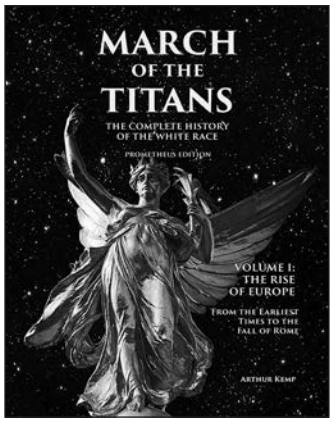

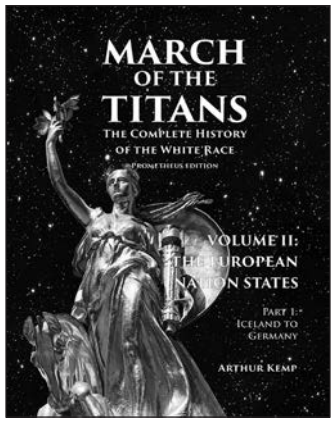

March of the Titans

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Most importantly, revealed in this work is the one true cause of the rise and fall of the world's greatest empires—that all civilizations rise and fall according to their racial homogeneity and nothing else—a nation can survive wars, defeats, natural catastrophes, but not racial dissolution.

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The nearly 1,000-year-long invasion and war by the mixed-race Ottoman Islamic empire created havoc in the Balkans, racially, socially and politically. It resulted in the complete Islamification of three separate nations in the region, the creation of a significant mixed-racial element, and extensive political instability, which ultimately led to the outbreak of the First World War.

The Ottoman's destructive march into the heart of Europe was only finally stopped in 1683 at the gates of Vienna by a European force made up of several nations—one of the few times in European history that white peoples had actually unified in the face of a common threat to their existence.

This volume then provides a country-by-country racial history of Switzerland, Post-Roman Italy, Poland, Czechia, Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Romania, Moldova, Bulgaria, Post-Classical Greece, Malta, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Belarus, Ukraine, and Russia.

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In addition, this volume contains six expanded and separate chapters on Russia, broken up into the five distinct historical periods of that nation and its expansion into the Far East and Central Asia. The true cause of the Soviet Union's breakup—the inability of a multiracial state to have long-term sustainability—is also revealed, along with the fact the present-day Russian Federation is headed inexorably down that same disastrous path.

Finally, this volume provides a complete overview of the course and impact of the Crusades—a European reaction to the Muslim invasions of the Middle East and North Africa, and a chapter dealing with the historical quirks that created the four microstates of Europe (Andorra, Liechtenstein, San Marino, and the Vatican).

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Western Nations Could Learn a Lesson from the Dominican Republic

Caribbean nation shows how to properly carry out mass deportations of unwanted immigrants

By José Niño

Are developing nations doing the work the U.S. government refuses to do? On October 8, 2024, Haiti's acting representative to the Organization of American States (OAS), Gandy Thomas, accused the Dominican Republic of launching "a discriminatory campaign" against Haitians based on their nationality and race.

The government of Luis Abinader recently announced efforts to expel upwards of 10,000 Haitians on a weekly basis, which has irked Haitian public officials such as Thomas. The Dominican government's campaign to increase deportations of Haitians is not an isolated incident.

Abinader's policies follow a concerted program by the Dominican Republic to clean up its immigration system over the last decade. In 2013, the Constitutional Court of the Dominican Republic issued a decision resulting in the revocation of the nationality and citizenship of 245,000 Dominicans of Haitian extraction.

The court decision eliminated *jus soli*, more commonly known as birthright citizenship, for the children of foreign parents and went into effect retroactively all the way to 1929. From there, the Dominican political class has taken it upon itself to continue deporting unwanted Haitian migrants from their country.

LUIS ABINADER
Wants Haitians out of nation.

The income disparities between the two nations have made the Dominican Republic a magnet for cheap labor from Haiti over the last century. For perspective, the Dominican Republic enjoys a per capita GDP of $10,716, whereas Haiti has a per capita GDP of $1,693, according to data from Macrotrends. Similarly, the Dominican Republic has a higher life expectancy (75) than its troubled neighbor to the west (65).

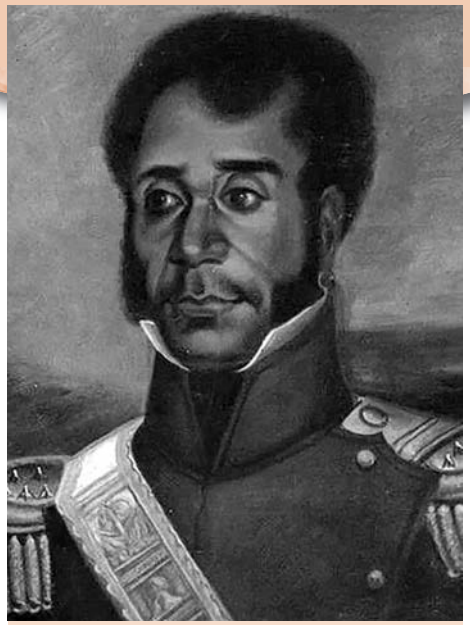
How is it a developing nation such as the Dominican Republic has no real hang-ups about carrying out mass deportations? A sober appraisal of the two countries' respective development trajectories reveals a history fraught with racial strife.

SHAKY RACIAL FOUNDATIONS

Italian explorer Christopher Columbus landed on the island of Hispaniola—where modern-day Haiti and the Dominican Republic are located—in 1492. Under the auspices of the Spanish Crown, Columbus's brother, Bartholomew Columbus, founded the first European settlement in the Western Hemisphere at Santo Domingo, which is the current capital of the Dominican Republic.

The Spanish Crown authorized the importation of slaves in 1570 to the Captaincy General of Santo Domingo. Spain would later cede the western part of Hispaniola to France in 1697 as part of the Peace of Ryswick treaties which ended the Nine Years' War. The western part of Hispaniola would be renamed Saint-Domingue.

Saint-Domingue then became an



JEAN-PIERRE BOYER
Haitian tinpot dictator.

agricultural hub renowned for its lucrative sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, and indigo exports. The French colonial possession's economy was supported by a massive slave population. From 1680 to 1776, roughly 800,000 African slaves were imported to France's crown jewel in the Caribbean.

Because of the economic structure of the French colony, its racial makeup was quite imbalanced. Forty thousand white Frenchmen lorded over 500,000 black slaves of African origin. In addition, there were 27,000 "affranchis"—people of mixed African and European descent—in 1789. This was a racial powder keg waiting to explode.

THE HAITIAN RACE WAR

With the outbreak of the French Revolution (1789-1799), disgruntled Blacks in Haiti saw the perfect opportunity to revolt against their French overlords. By 1791, the island was in a full-blown state of rebellion and eventually overthrew its French rulers in 1804. Ignore the politically correct renditions of this period: This was not a good-vs.-evil struggle, as the Haitian revolutionary forces engaged in wholesale race massacres.

In November 1803, Haitian rebels decisively defeated the French army, making the island's independence a fait accompli. On January 1, 1804, the Haitian Declaration of Independence was proclaimed. After breaking free from the French, the Haitians wasted no time in carrying out a genocide against the remaining White European population on the island.

Under orders of self-proclaimed Emperor of Haiti Jean-Jacques Dessalines, Haitian soldiers, the majority of whom were former slaves, went on a race-fueled rampage against the European population of Haiti. From February until April 1804, historical records point to Haitian forces slaughtering an estimated 7,000 White Europeans in the process.

REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

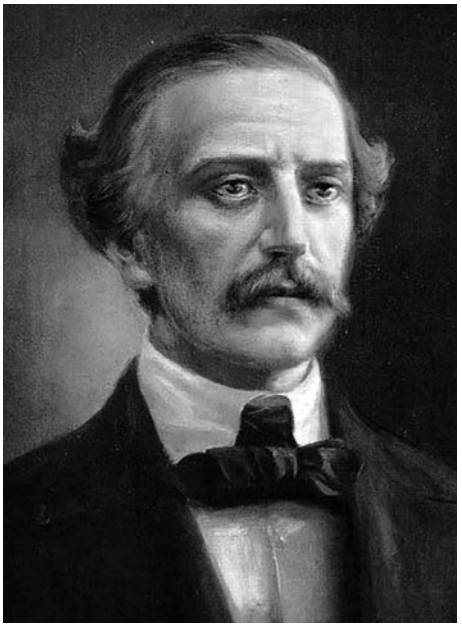
The Napoleonic Wars on the Old Continent created major power vacuums in Latin America, as Spain became a client state of the French Empire in 1808. Latin American colonists, who were inspired by the examples of the American and French revolutions, began to plant the seeds of rebellion in the early 19th century.

On November 9, 1821, Dominican revolutionary José Núñez de Cáceres overthrew the Spanish government and declared independence from Spain, establishing the Republic of Spanish Haiti in eastern Hispaniola. Concurrently, then-president of Haiti Jean-Pierre Boyer offered to help the political leaders in Spanish Haiti, who signed off on a plan to allow about 10,000 Haitian soldiers to enter the city of Santo Domingo in February 1822. Thus began the Haitian occupation of Santo Domingo.

THE DOMINICAN REVOLT

The Haitian occupation of Santo Domingo was shaky from the outset. In contrast to French Haiti, Santo Domingo was largely made up of European and mixed-race individuals (White Europeans with a mix of indigenous and African blood). Haiti was markedly more African than Santo

José Antonio Páez (1790–1873), the Venezuelan independence pioneer whose leadership in his nation's separatist movement ensured Venezuela's sovereignty from the short-lived republic of Gran Colombia (made up of Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Panama, and parts of northern Peru, western Guyana, and northwestern Brazil) in 1830. He also later served as Venezuela's president. Above, a painting of Paez, crafted by Juan Jorge Peoli, 1890, now hangs in the Smithsonian American Art Museum in Washington, D.C.



From left to right: Juan Pablo Duarte (1813–1876), the Dominican leader and national hero. He founded the secret society La Trinitaria, which spearheaded the Dominican independence movement that secured that nation's independence from Haitian rule in 1844. **Ramón Matías Mella** (1816–1864), the Dominican military leader and independence hero. A co-founder of La Trinitaria, he is renowned for firing the "blunderbuss shot" that came to be regarded as the start of the revolution. **Francisco del Rosario Sánchez** (1817–1861), a Dominican lawyer and co-founder of La Trinitaria, won fame for formally declaring the Dominican Republic's independence on February 27, 1844.

Domingo. as so many Whites and Mulattoes had been previously eradicated on the Haitian half of the island.

The government of Jean-Pierre Boyer turned into a tinpot dictatorship in short order. The Dominican populace was particularly incensed by Boyer's rule, which was marked by flagrant acts of misgovernance, burdensome taxation, and attacks on Dominican culture.

Boyer's efforts to execute land reforms clashed with the Dominican practice of "terrenos comuneros" (communal land tenure). The Boyer regime's heavy-handed rule naturally created blowback among Dominicans, who began to see their overlords as racially alien despots.

Increasingly fed up with Haitian rule, prominent Dominican dissidents Juan Pablo Duarte, Ramón Matías Mella, and Francisco del Rosario Sánchez forged a resistance movement called "La Trinitaria" (The Trinity) in 1838. Due to internal tensions and a deteriorating economic situation, Boyer was forced out of office in 1843 and lived the rest of his life in exile until his death in 1850. Following Boyer's unceremonious exit from power, Dominican nationalist forces led by Duarte pounced on the situation to take control of Santo Domingo on February 27, 1844.

RAFAEL TRUJILLO
Understood danger to nation.

Dominican revolutionaries were able to completely expel Haitian forces by 1856. The Dominican War of Independence (1844–1856) and the trials and tribulations Spanish-speaking Dominicans faced under the yoke of Haitian rule were critical experiences that forged Dominican national identity.

RACIAL TENSIONS CONTINUE

Even after Haiti and the Dominican Republic separated, racial tensions remained high on the island of Hispaniola. In the 1930s, anti-Haitian sentiment was at a fever pitch. Dominican leader Rafael Trujillo, who came into office in 1930, sought to consolidate his political power by capitalizing on the Dominican population's justified animus toward Haitians.

After traveling across the Dominican Republic's northwestern frontier and several parts of the Cibao border region, Trujillo claimed Dominicans were being victimized by Haitian cattle and crop thieves. As the champion of the Dominican people, Trujillo ordered Dominican forces to actively repress

the Haitian criminal presence in this region.

What was initially slated to be a routine criminal mop-up operation turned into the Parsley Massacre of 1937, where Dominican forces killed roughly 14,000 to 40,000 Haitian adults and children. Dominican troops subjected thousands of civilians to interrogations where they were forced to say the word "perejil" (Spanish: parsley). Due to the obvious linguistic differences, Haitians were seemingly incapable of correctly pronouncing the word parsley, leading to their being tortured and even executed by Dominican authorities.

In the present, anti-Haitian sentiments linger among Dominicans. Unlike their counterparts in the politically correct, multi-racial West, Dominicans are proud of their national identity and see their Haitian neighbors as a racial "other," incapable of coexisting with them. Nearly two centuries of racial conflict have taught Dominicans to remain firmly nationalist in their political orientation.

The Dominican Republic is by no means a wealthy nation. However, it has a strong cultural sense, and its ruling class does not shy away from protecting it. The West can learn a thing or two from the Dominican experience. Ultimately, it is not a lack of state capacity preventing the U.S. but rather the lack of political will that explains Washington, D.C.'s unwillingness to fully confront its massive problems with illegal immigration.

As long as American political leaders stay committed to open borders and political correctness, America's White European population will continue declining as time goes by. A new cohort of nationalist leaders is desperately needed for the United States to course correct. ❖

José Niño is a freelance writer based in Austin, Texas. You can contact him via Facebook and Twitter. Get his e-book, *The 10 Myths of Gun Control* at jose albertonino.gumroad.com. Subscribe to his "Substack" newsletter by visiting "Jose Nino Unfiltered" on Substack.com.

Varying Approaches to Border Security: The Dominican Republic vs. the U.S.A.

On February 27, 2024, Dominican Republic President Luis Abinader announced his government would complete a border wall, which he called a "perimeter fence," along the nation's 240-mile boundary with Haiti.

The wall was designed to halt illegal migration and combat the criminal trafficking of drugs and weapons. The wall includes advanced surveillance technologies including motion sensors, facial recognition, night vision cameras, radar, thermal detectors, and drones.

As of November 2024, the first phase of the wall was 84% complete, with full completion anticipated by the first quarter of 2025.

In contrast to this policy, between 2020 and 2024, the U.S. advertised an "open borders" policy for Haitians. By 2022, there were already 731,000 Haitians living in the U.S.

In 2021, the Biden administration reduced entry requirements for Haitians, admitting another 116,500.

In January 2023, a program was introduced permitting up to 30,000 migrants monthly from Haiti, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Venezuela to enter on "humanitarian grounds." Applicants required U.S.-based sponsors, applied in advance, and traveled by air.

By September 2023, approximately 85,300 Haitians had been admitted under this program, representing the largest beneficiary group.

In 2023 and 2024, an additional 423,000 Haitians entered America, constituting nearly 4% of Haiti's population.

Pictured: Above, armed Dominican border guards patrol their border wall to keep Haitians out. Below, masses of Haitians prepare to stream across America's southern border. ❖

Germany's Hitler

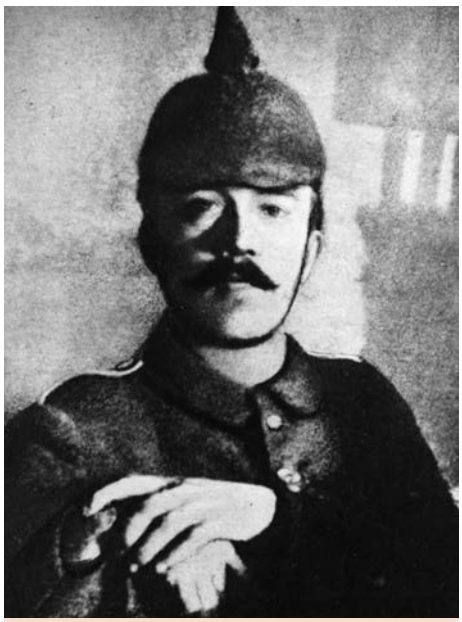
Those who want to know more about Adolf Hitler should take a gander at this authorized biography

"YOU ARE WASTING YOUR TIME trying to reclaim the reputation of the Hitler," one reader wrote in a letter to TBR last year. Considering the incessant propaganda campaign waged against Germany, Adolf Hitler, and the German people for more than a century, it is probably an impossible task, we might agree. That being said, these kinds of mainstream historical lies must be countered if TBR is to own up to its obligation to bring history into accord with the facts.

By Mark Roland

There are more books about Adolf Hitler than any other historical figure. Eighty years after his death, the world's largest publishing companies continue to churn out biography after biography, each claiming fresh insights into his life and personality. However, the only things new they occasionally offer are ever more preposterous calumnies amid the same rehash of official, uniformly negative narratives repeated unchanged since 1945. If you have read one, you've read them all.

Lost amid this immense, if consistently biased library of unrelieved hatred in print, is one volume reissued by a non-conformist publisher of the Führer's only authorized biography. As such, it provides invaluable source material today's Court Historians are afraid to cite for its myth-busting potential. Originally appearing in 1934 and rereleased in an updated edition four years later, the book was specifically dedicated to English-speaking readers in Britain and America, then being incited to war against their racial brothers and sisters in the Third Reich. Back then, as an honest voice crying in a wilderness of lies, whatever *Germany*'s *Hitler* had to say was shouted down but has since become more vital than ever, as an effective antidote to four generations of deceit.



Adolf Hitler dressed in his field uniform during World War I.

Contrary to the usual critics' expectation, it is not a propaganda panegyric to Adolf Hitler but introduces him instead as a flesh-and-blood human being divested of the slanders that distorted and still conceal his true identity. To do so, Heinz A. Heinz interviewed Hitler's old classmates, army buddies, fellow working men, landlords, and early party comrades, and even his jailer. They divulged revealing, often everyday scraps of information which, in the aggregate, present a credible, real-life portrait found in none of the other thousands of malevolent tomes.

It is, therefore, especially threatening to consensus writers whose careers absolutely depend on the uncritical depiction of Hitler as the most cruel, inhumane creature the world has ever known. This kosher caricature, for all its ubiquitous big-money publication, is nonetheless vulnerable to the pinpricks of simple truth presented in Heinz's book.

He tells, for example, how:

> In a village in the neighborhood of the Obersalzburg [located about 75 miles southeast of Munich, the site of Hitler's former mountain residence], there lives a boy who suffers from paralysis. He once wrote to Adolf Hitler and asked for a wireless set as a Christmas present. The

Two of Adolf Hitler's paintings are shown. At upper left is a highly detailed scene of a farmhouse in the Bavarian Alps. Above is a watercolor of Old Town Square, Prague, with Tyn Church in the foggy background.

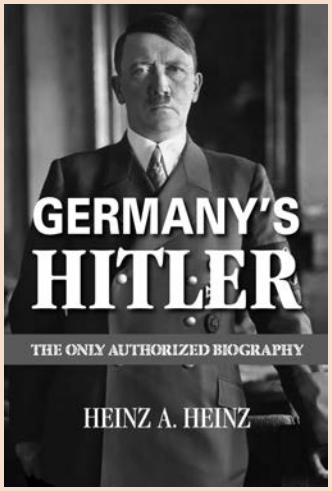
letter found its way into the Führer's hands, and, to the great surprise and joy of the poor youngster, the Führer insisted on making him a personal present of the much-desired set.

This Yuletide gift gave Hitler an idea he immediately transformed into reality. He ordered the Hitler Youth organization to institute a special subgroup that supplied wireless sets and special education in their use, both free of charge, to handicapped German children in economic need. A medical study issued just three months later reported chronic depression and suicide rates for juveniles aged nine-to-15 years old had since abruptly fallen to their lowest levels ever recorded, especially among the blind, many of whom went on to excel as telegraph operators.

Encouraged by these results, Hitler ordained that musical instruction and special access to musical instruments must also be made available to financially strapped, handicapped children, again at his government's own expense. The brilliant success of these social programs was eventually broadened to embrace all lower-class, physically disadvantaged Germans, regardless of age. In time, bands and even whole orchestras of handicapped performers became public fixtures of the Third Reich. As a consequence, general standards of emotional health saw significant improvement. "We help those who help themselves," Hitler explained, "thereby raising our whole racial community"—"Volksgemeinschaft."

His people were not without gratitude. Heinz writes:

> On average, 3,000 letters reach the Chancellor's office every day, each of them addressed to Adolf Hitler personally, from all parts of the country. A special bureau deals with these letters alone, and it has been ascertained the great majority of the requests received are, in point of fact, justified.
>
> In such cases, help is always given, either by the National Socialist People's Welfare Organization



Germany's HITLER

The Only Authorized Biography

Germany's Hitler—the 1938 authorized biography of Adolf Hitler—is one of the most suppressed English-language books ever to emerge from Germany. But it is absolutely vital for anyone interested in understanding why Hitler won the total support of the German people. Professional journalist Heinz A. Heinz interviewed Hitler's old school friends, army colleagues, his jailer and early party comrades to provide an unprecedented insight into the German leader's background and pre-World War II policies. Included are vivid and unique descriptions of Hitler at school, his World War I battlefield experiences, early politics, the truth behind the November 9 Putsch, Hitler in prison, and the struggle to power from 1926 to 1933. It ends just after the Austrian Anschluss and the end of the Czech/Sudeten crisis. This book was the foremost Hitler myth-buster of its day, and is full of personal and political insights. Contains all original illustrations. Softcover, 234 pages, #747, **$24** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. To charge, call 1-877-773-9077 toll free, Mon.-Thu.8-4 ET or visit us online at www.BarnesReview.com.

["Nationalsozialistische Volkswohlfahrt," NSV], or by some other organization of the Party [the brown-shirted Stormtroops and black-shirt SS both operated social relief chapters in every city and most towns], or by the Reich Chancellor himself. He frequently causes such letters to be laid before him, with a view of keeping in constant touch with the anxieties of the people and in order to lend a helping hand himself.

During the weeks preceding Christmas, the stream of letters grows to the dimensions of a flood. Tens of thousands of children write to "Uncle Hitler" to tell him about their Christmas wishes. They believe he must surely be on good terms with St. Nicholas, and in this they are right.

The postal deluge repeated itself in early spring:

> Every year, on his birthday, Hitler receives more presents than it has ever been the lot of a statesman to receive from his fellow countrymen. Every year, on April 20, entire post office vans drive up to the Chancellor's residence, and whole rooms gradually fill with presents of every description. The great majority come from humble homes and also from children, and many of the presents represent months of patient work. It is with the greatest happiness the Führer examines all the presents which are sent to him.

We may find it difficult to imagine any politician in the world today—especially any American politician—celebrated with equal fervor by his own people.

Unlike U.S. congressmen best known for voting themselves pay raises at every opportunity, Hitler gave all his regular government money away:

> His official salary is wholly diverted for the relief of poverty and unemployment. He accepts no income from his chancellorship, but directs this money should go to the relief of the jobless. It may not be equally unknown, during the winter of 1933–34, when the sales of his book had reached their peak, the whole of this increment was also earmarked for the poor.

Hitler had no personal financial investments of any kind—no stocks or bonds, no annuities, no properties, no bank loans, no interest-bearing accounts, no regular income, nothing but sporadic royalties from the sales of *Mein Kampf* which, as just mentioned, he more often than not donated to various social causes.

Hitler was the rarest thing in the world: a man who could not be bought. That explains why his enemies had to kill him and also explains why they continuously flood the public with books and movies vilifying him. To them, everyone has a price. Because he did not, they were angered and horrified he was beyond their control.

It is with the greatest happiness that the Führer examines all the presents that are sent to him on his birthday.

How could such an anomalous personality have come to be? Was he born that way? If not, what forces shaped this very different sort of man?

The first was undoubtedly his mother, Klara. Her unconditional love for her children was exemplified by cheerful if untiring selflessness on their behalf. It was this joyful, constant service toward the well-being of her family that most deeply engrained Adolf from early youth, and beyond into adulthood, when he transposed the motherly altruism with which she nurtured him onto the whole German people. It was from this fundamental compassion his benevolent social programs sprang.

Later, when Hitler became chancellor, he named a street after his mother in Passau, a city in Lower Bavaria, where she and her little family lived happily from 1892 until 1894.

The next formative influence of his life set in after her death in 1907. Over the next seven years, he completed approximately 360 sketches and watercolors of mostly outdoor scenes and—after his move to Vienna, then Munich—churches and monuments. The close attention to detail required by the execution of these images instilled in him a profound appreciation of Germany's natural beauty and the greatness of that old nation's high culture, a recognition from which arose a patriotic passion, as ever-growing as it was heartfelt.

All his artworks shine with that bright love of country. They graphically contradict hostile portrayals of a dark, misanthropic soul seething with deep resentment and paranoid hatred. That characterization instead belongs to self-evidently psychotic expressions of nightmarish imagery conceptualized by personalities like Pablo Picasso or Marc Chagall.

To supplement the inadequate income Hitler made by peddling his paintings on city street corners, he resorted to part-time employment as a day laborer, a lowly condition that nonetheless acquainted him all too well with the miserable existence of working-class fellow countrymen. Time spent in this proletarian "School of Hard Knocks" personally educated him about their virtually hopeless dilemma, which he would later rectify by raising Germany's standard of living to the highest in all Europe, even in the face of the Great Depression which ravaged the rest of the world.

The final influence of his life was World War I. The consistent heroism and steadfast comradeship of the so-called "common man" Hitler witnessed during four years of trenches flooded with storm water and blood inspired him with the idea to rebuild their shattered nation on these same, high qualities. But the odds of survival seemed impossible. "Of the three thousand men in the Regiment List," in which Hitler served, "only 500 came safely out of it. The rest were killed or wounded." One of his fellow dispatch runners recalled a typical British attack in early September 1915:

Elk Eber's 1938 painting of a dispatch runner *Der Meldeganger* (*The Messenger*) was highly acclaimed by public and critics alike the following year at the Greater German Art Exhibit, in Munich.

> The air was full of screaming shells and the hideous hissing and crashing of the "whiz-bangs" [anti-personnel explosives]. Suddenly, our company officer discovered telephone communications with the next section had broken down, and Hitler and another man got the order to go and find out what was wrong.
>
> They made it, somehow, but got back only by the skin of their teeth, utterly done in. The wire had been cut. An attack in force was imminent. Warnings must be sent further afield. Hitler received the order a second time. It was nothing less than a miracle how he escaped with his life. It was literally raining shells. The attack, however, failed. How we withstood it, I cannot tell.

Worse was to come, according to the same dispatch runner:

> I shall never forget the night of September 15 as long as I live. It was an inferno of fire. All our field telephones were out of order again, and we message carriers were on the go incessantly, our lives at stake every moment. We were opposed by Australians. They came on over and over again. Hitler and another courier got the order.
>
> He and his comrade set off in

the face of almost certain death, peppered with shot and shell every yard of the way. Half the time they were cowering for shelter in shell holes and ditches. They were wet through and half-frozen. Hitler's companion gave out. Buckled right up, unable to stick it another step.

Hitler hoisted him along, somehow, rather than leave him to his fate, and the two of them came at last, God only knows how, back at the dug-out.

These were par-for-the-course battles on the Western Front from 1914 until 1918. For his participation in so many of them, Hitler's superior officers valued him highly.

> On September 17, 1917, they gave him the Military Service Cross with swords; on May 9, 1918, he got the regimental diploma for signal bravery in attack; and, on August 4, 1918, he received the Iron Cross first class.

The Iron Cross First Class was not given to lance corporals, save for exceptional and repeated acts of courage. This award made him eligible for application to officer training, which would have allowed him to be excused from duty for the rest of the war, safely away from the fighting in a clean environment with good food.

Max Amann, formerly regimental clerk, tells us, "Hitler never wanted a commission. He'd joined up in the ranks, and in the ranks he wanted to remain." Another comrade recalled, "Hitler then was a nobody like the rest of us. Nothing but a man in the trenches."

Enemy-inspired assertions assailing him as a draft-dodger only began with the onset of his notoriety in 1920. The same accusation is repeated today, such as this line from the chapter on Hitler's early years in today's *Holocaust Encyclopedia*: "Hitler moved to Munich, Germany, in May 1913. He did so to avoid arrest for evading his military service obligation to Habsburg Austria"

This distortion was debunked as long ago as the pre-World War II publication of Heinz's book:

KLARA HITLER (1860–1907), Adolf's mother, whose death from cancer deeply affected him. Twenty-six years later, as German chancellor, he channeled his lifelong grief by instituting the first government-sponsored research programs into the prevention and cure of the disease. See *The Nazi War on Cancer* by Robert N. Proctor (Princeton University Press, 1999). Though hardly an unbiased treatment of the subject, it remains the only book of its kind so far.

> One of the gibes leveled by his opponents at the Führer is that he was a "deserter" from the Austrian army, otherwise how came it that he volunteered in Bavaria?
>
> The sufficient answer to this calumny is contained in a document issuing from Austria itself. It states Adolf Hitler duly reported himself to the military authorities at Salzburg, on February 5, 1914, but that he was found to be "unfit" for military service.

An ironic, little-known incident during the immediate postwar period elucidates his transformation from common soldier to political activist. In the wake of Imperial Germany's surrender and the subsequent chaos spreading throughout society, Hitler was having lunch with some army buddies in a public restaurant, when conservatives of the Free Corps, then battling a Bolshevik attempt to seize Bavaria, showed up:

> They took every man in the place, including Hitler, prisoner, and shut them up in the cellars of the Max Gymnasium [in Munich]. A few days later, however, an officer who had been at the front, happened to come along and spotted Hitler among the prisoners. "Why, how's this?," he demanded. "You're no communist!," and had him immediately set free.

Upon his release, Hitler was promoted to regimental instructor. Heinz tells us:

> He discovered his own gift for public speaking and exposition. He rather imagined he had such a talent, but these classes in barracks were useful enough to exercise and prove it. As a matter of fact, this military duty gave him the key to his own future. He decided to leave the army and go in for politics altogether.

By then, Jewish power over a prostrate Germany was not the disguised affair it hid behind in other Gentile nations. It was blatant, and no one denied it. Heinz says:

> The Communist Central Office in Berlin [Lenin himself] sent the Jew Levine [Eugen Levine, leader of the Second Bavarian Soviet Republic], a man of their own, to Munich, and, on the night of April 17, 1919, a Red assembly was held in the Wittelsbach Palace, which inaugurated the brief Red regime with yet another Jew, Ernst Toler, at its head.

The Communist Party of Germany Levine served was under its founder, Paul Levi. He opposed another Jew, Kurt Eisner, then in control of the liberal Independent Social Democratic Party. Heinz writes of:

> … severe strikes in the Ruhr inspired by communist leader Karl Liebknecht [together with Rosa Luxemburg]. Munich and the southern half of the country [was] in the hands of the Bolsheviks, who sought to link it up with the Hungary of Bela Kun [born Béla Kohn] and

Russia of Lenin [raised by his Jewish aunt, Maria Alexandrovna Blank].

To enable this splintering of Germany into Soviet states, Bavaria's Red Army numbered over 20,000 troops.

In opposition to these catastrophic conditions, Hitler's counter-revolutionary ideology needed hardly more than three years to transform its original seven-member group into a mass-movement that made its first bid for power on November 9, 1923. With its failure in the streets of Munich, Hitler, painfully wounded with a broken shoulder, was arrested. The soldiers who opened fire on his demonstration were not, however, Jewish communists but German conservatives, who despised him as much as they hated Lenin, if not more so.

Twenty-one years later, they would try to kill him again in their July 20, 1944 bomb-plot at his Wehrmacht headquarters in East Prussia, with many an attempted coup de grâce during the decades between. For now, they were the primary powers-that-be ruling Bavaria, where Hitler's trial on charges of high treason presented them with a dilemma. A death penalty or even lengthy incarceration would make him a public martyr, empowering the very phenomenon he created and they deplored.

The National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP) had won widespread popular support and sympathy, and was a political entity worth harnessing for its own agendas. To make over its stormtroopers into useful cannon fodder against Bolshevik uprisings, Hitler needed to be controlled.

After serving nine months of a five-year prison sentence, he was paroled on December 19, 1924, on the condition NSDAP activists strictly adhere to federal government regulations. Hitler agreed, knowing full well the watchful authorities would send him back behind bars for a much longer term if he gave them the slightest excuse to prosecute him once more.

Confirming conservative fears, "an incredible number of letters, telegrams and parcels arrived for our most important prisoner that morning." Hitler arrived at Landsberg Prison, remembered Warden Franz Hemmrich:

> He gave away the contents of parcels sent to him, and always contrived, if possible, to have something on hand for the children of anyone who came to see him.

Sharing his confinement were several dozen other veterans of November 9 who had been arrested and found guilty for their participation.

Heinz says:

> He was always at their command to be of help or service. As a rule, he was singularly cheerful, and did his best to make their evenings go with a swing. He even got Hess [Rudolf Hess, likewise imprisoned for his role in the Munich Putsch] to make out a list of their birthdays, so whenever one of these came round, the individual in question would be specially invited to coffee with him in his room, and they'd sit and talk, and Hitler would dish up some little present or other. He never made any distinction of persons. He'd offer a peasant who came to see him his own chair to sit on, as readily as he'd offer it to a general.

In 1934, German Chancellor Adolf Hitler visited Franz Hemmrich, his warden at Landsberg prison from 10 years before.

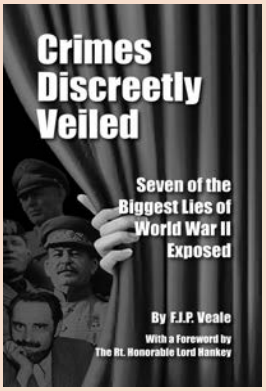
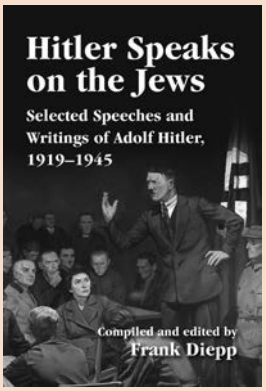
When the day of Hitler's release finally arrived, the Warden recalled:

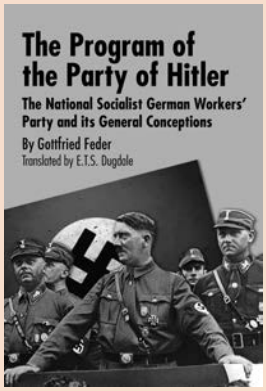
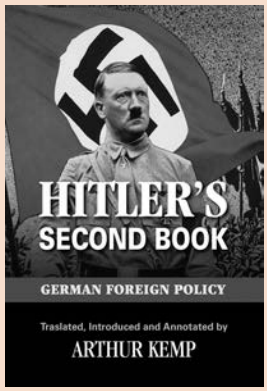
> He took cordial farewell of his companions, and then, turning to me, shook me by the hand and thanked me for what I had done for him, though I am at a loss to know exactly what this might have amounted to. A moment after, he had gone.

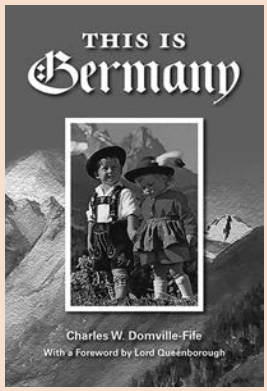
Otto Leybold, a high-ranking Bavarian official, joined Hemmrich at the prison gate to see the car that came to fetch their most controversial inmate. He recalled:

> The governor himself turned to me, as Hitler drove away, and remarked, "Well, if it's anyway possible to uplift this country again and set her on her feet, that's the man to do it." ❖

Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on WWII and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a freelance book and music reviewer. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR. To review them, access the yearly author/subject index found in the back of each year's November/December issue of TBR.


Crimes Discreetly Veiled
Seven of the Biggest Lies of World War II Exposed
By F.J.P. Veale
With a Foreword by The Rt. Honorable Lord Hankey



The Program of the Party of Hitler
The National Socialist German Workers' Party and its General Conceptions
By Gottfried Feder
Translated by E.T.S. Dugdale




Revisionist Books on Hitler, WWII-Era Germany

Crimes Discreetly Veiled: Seven Lies of the WWII Era Exposed

By F.J.P. Veale. With a foreword by Lord Hankey. This new edition of the classic work deals comprehensively with seven of the most enduring and appalling lies created by the Allies during and after World War II. Included are sections on: The myth of Stalin as "a fighter for freedom"; the massacre at Katyn; Benito Mussolini's "execution," which was really a blatant murder carried out to cover up a massive gold theft; Dr. Marcel Petiot and his wartime killing spree in France; the "Marzabotto Massacre"; the truth about German Gen. Ramcke; and the case of Adm. Raeder and the "waging of aggressive war." First published in 1958 but now updated and re-set. Softcover, 304 pages, #965, **$27.50**.

Hitler's Table Talk

This large book consists of notes of the German leader's lunch and dinnertime conversations with close friends and colleagues. Copied down by adjutants and edited by Martin Bormann, these discussions reveal Hitler's wartime thoughts on enemies, friends, art, science, history, religion, nature and a vast number of other topics that reveal his astonishingly wide general knowledge. Softcover, 8.5 x 11, 298 pages, #624, **$35**.

Germany and the Jewish Question

By Friederich Karl Wiehe. First published in Berlin in 1938, this book explains, in seven sections, who: dominated the German economy; were considered the most financially corrupt element; dominated the far-left and revolutionary parties; ran the militant movements; tried to create a Soviet Germany; controlled the press; dominated German publishing and film industries; dominated the underworld of sexual degeneracy; and who made up the lion's share of organized crime in Weimar Germany. This new edition contains 158 annotations and 38 illustrations that bring the reader up-to-date with all major personages and events mentioned. Softcover, 120 pages, #966, **$12**.

Germany Speaks: Nazi Germany Explains Itself to the English Speaking World

In the year immediately preceding the outbreak of WWII, the German foreign office launched a campaign in Britain to explain the inner workings of Nazi Germany. The highpoint of this campaign was this book, a four-part set of 21 essays by leading party officials, each explaining in detail the rationale of their policies. Contributors included Von Ribbentrop, Dietrich, Todt, Ley, Darré, Frick, Von Epp, and 14 others. Sections discuss: state structure, population growth, race, Jews, the judicial system, women's rights, the educational system, the role of propaganda, and the eugenics measures adopted by the state. The second part explains the Reich's economic system, its agrarian, social, labor and welfare policies, sports, culture, entertainment, foreign policy, world economics, colonies, trade, the world press, politics, and, finally, a plea for lasting peace. Softcover, 253 pages, #724, **$25**.

Hitler Speaks on the Jews: Selected Speeches and Writings of Adolf Hitler, 1919–1945

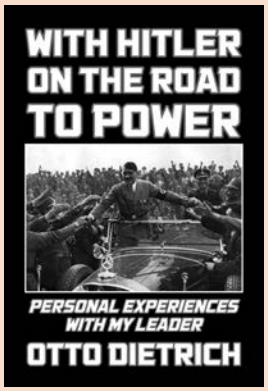
Compiled and translated by Frank Diepp. This book cuts through the myths about national socialist anti-Semitism by going directly to the source: Adolf Hitler himself. To achieve this task, the compiler combed through hundreds of Hitler's speeches and his major writings, dating from 1919 to April 1945. The end result of this labor is the production, without commentary, in Hitler's own words, explaining why he was an anti-Semite. This is a riveting read from beginning to end, and is vital for anyone seeking a real understanding of the Hitler phenomena. Softcover, 145 pages, #969, **$15**.

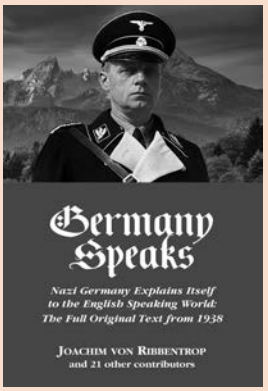
What the World Rejected: Hitler's Peace Offers 1933–1940

By Friedrich Stieve. Written by Germany's foremost diplomatic historian of the early 20th century, this work maps out all the numerous times Adolf Hitler made unconditional offers of peace to all the nations of Europe—and how the major anti-German belligerents—France and Britain—turned down these offers every time. The author lists Hitler's offers in detail, complete with quotes, starting with his offers of 1933, 1935, 1936, 1938, late 1939 and his offer of world peace of autumn 1939. Includes four new sections that did not appear in the original publication: The full text of Hitler's "Appeal for Peace and Sanity"; Hitler's Political Testament dictated just hours before his death; Göring's final letter to Churchill; and an extract from "The Forrestal Diaries." Fully re-set and illustrated with 22 rare photos and reproductions of original documents. Softcover, 92 pages, #693, **$10**.

Alfred Rosenberg: Political Essays

This collection of essays, published by Rosenberg during his career as editor of the *Völkischer Beobachter* and as director of ideological indoctrination, will shed light also on the underlying reasons for the anti-Jewish policies adopted by the Reich in internal German and European politics. Chapters include: Jewish World Politics; Against the Bank Plague; Unmasking of the Jewish Defense Troops; Observations on Democracy; Thoughts on the Nature of British Politics; Jewish Bolshevism; Stock-Exchange Bolshevism; National Socialist Efforts

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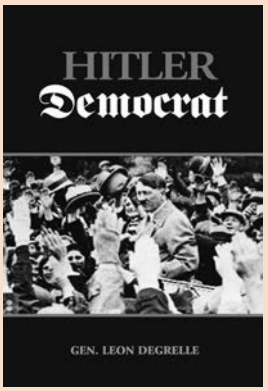
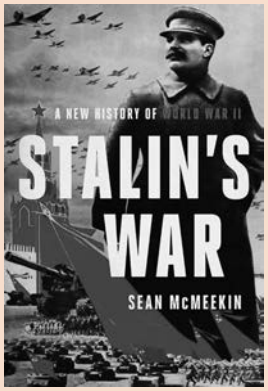
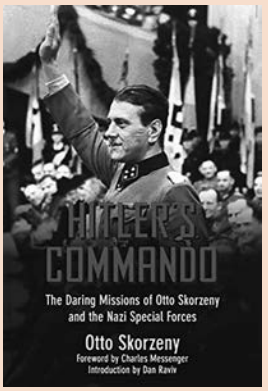
Joachim von Ribbentrop and 21 other contributors





HITLER'S COMMANDO
The Daring Missions of Otto Skorzeny and the Nazi Special Forces
Otto Skorzeny
Foreword by Charles Messenger
Introduction by Dan Raviv

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Written by Otto Skorzeny. Foreword by Charles Messenger. Introduction by Dan Raviv. Otto Skorzeny was Adolf Hitler's favorite soldier and Germany's top commando in World War II. It was Skorzeny who successfully led the rescue of Benito Mussolini. Skorzeny was also sent to Budapest to stop Hungarian regent Adm. Miklos Horthy from signing a peace treaty with Stalin in 1944. He also played a critical role in the Ardennes offensive with a plan to raise a brigade disguised as Americans with captured U.S. tanks. The author gives us details of his WWII missions, and a fair appraisal of the situation in Germany, as well as tactical mistakes. Softcover, 244 pages, #887, **$20**.

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The Last German Offensive of WWII: May 8–11, 1945

THE LITTLE-KNOWN LAST GERMAN OFFENSIVE OF WORLD WAR II started hours after the official end of that conflict on May 8, 1945—and lasted nearly four days, only ending on May 11. This offensive was the breakout of the German Army Group Center from the last major German-occupied region in continental Europe. The campaign saw German forces under Field Marshal Ferdinand Schörner attack advancing Soviet units while simultaneously retreating to surrender to the West.

By Arthur Kemp

On May 7, 1945, General Field Marshal Ferdinand Schörner, commander of what was left of the once-mighty Army Group Center ("Heeresgruppe Mitte"), received, by radio telegraph, news of the German surrender and the order to lay down arms by 11 p.m. the following day.

Sitting in his headquarters in Budweis (today known as Ceské Budejovice) in the German Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, Schörner faced a difficult choice.

Although the conversation in his bunker on May 7 has not been recorded, it requires little imagination to recreate. The surrender order was clear, but the approaching artillery fire of the Red Army must have made all in the headquarters aware of what their grisly fate would be.

Four years of grim warfare against the Soviets had allowed the Germans to see first-hand the true nature of Bolshevism: they had been the first to uncover and expose the torture stations of the Soviet secret police, the NKVD, and they had seen the brutal reprisals carried out by that organization's counterintelligence department, SMERSH (literally named "Death to Spies"), which operated behind the Red Army lines, torturing and executing soldiers and civilians alike for alleged treason to the communist cause.

FERDINAND SCHÖRNER
Accomplished officer.

There was little choice: either break out to the West and surrender to the Americans, or be exterminated by the Reds. Schörner knew a breakout order would breach the surrender order from the German High Command, but he was determined to give his men the best possible chance of survival under the circumstances.

The order was then given for what would be the final act of World War II in Europe: an offensive that would last three days after the official end of the war, and forever etch Army Group Center's name in history as the very last German military unit to surrender.

Everyone knew Schörner's order was a desperate gamble. Obedient to orders as always, the corps commanders went out to prepare their forces for the offensive. The main thrust would be with what remained of their fighting vehicles, with infantry left to fight their way on foot. Those injured too badly to march were left with weapons and stationary artillery to cover their comrades' withdrawal—a suicidal sacrifice all stoically accepted.

Thus began the last German offensive of World War II, on the evening of May 8, 1945.

Battle-hardened veterans of Army Group Center on an armored personnel carrier, May 1945, preparing for the last, desperate German offensive of the war.

SITUATION DESPERATE

By May 7, 1945, the military situation of Army Group Center was desperate. Surrounded on all sides by a sweeping Soviet advance, the 600,000 remaining soldiers of what had once been the most powerful German army of the war awaited the inevitable.

At its formation in 1941, Army Group Center had consisted of 1.3 million soldiers, 1,800 tanks, and 1,600 aircraft, making it the largest and most powerful of the three German Army Groups tasked with the invasion of the Soviet Union.

The glory days of Army Group Center, which included the seizure of Belarus and the capture of Smolensk, had gradually given way to the grinding attrition of the Eastern Front campaigns, culminating in the catastrophic losses during the great Soviet summer offensive of June–August 1944, Operation Bagration.

That Soviet offensive had inflicted over 400,000 casualties on Army Group Center and had resulted in almost all of Belarus falling to Soviet forces. By late 1944, Army Group Center had been reconstituted but was significantly weaker, lacking adequate reserves, equipment, and air support.

The army was then ordered to defensive positions stretching from Poland, East Prussia, and Slovakia, in a last-ditch attempt to halt the Soviet advance into Germany. All autumn, the Soviets launched localized offensives, particularly around Warsaw and the Vistula River, steadily eroding Army Group Center.

Schörner, who already had a track record of many victories and well-coordinated fighting retreats and defensive positions, was appointed head of Army Group Center in early January 1945.

That same month, the Red Army launched its Vistula–Oder Offensive, which, using its overwhelming numerical superiority, broke through the German defenses on a wide front. Army Group Center's positions in Poland collapsed rapidly as Soviet forces surged westward, capturing Warsaw on January 17 and reaching the Oder River by the end of the month.

The remnants of Army Group Center were then forced to retreat

into Czechoslovakia and southern Poland. By March 1945, Schörner had completed his defensive positions around Prague and the Ore Mountains.

Schörner gave strict orders for discipline to be maintained and authorized his commanders to execute any deserters. The men of Army Group Center followed his orders nearly to the man, and only a tiny handful attempted to desert.

On May 5, Schörner issued the last printed directive to Army Group Center. At that time, his army had successfully defended their part of the front against a massive Soviet assault and was the only part of the German frontline that had not buckled.

In this directive, Schörner gave his men the first inkling of his plan.

TEXT OF SCHÖRNER'S DIRECTIVE

Headquarters, 5 May 1945
The High Command
of Army Group Center

"After six years of intense struggle, the overwhelming forces of our enemies have succeeded in breaking almost all of our front lines. Only the front held by our Army Group remains unbroken, and this is solely due to your bravery and steadfastness.

"The war is drawing to a close. In accordance with the order of the Führer-appointed leader and Supreme Commander of the German Wehrmacht, Grand Adm. Dönitz, it is imperative to continue fighting to ensure the rescue of the most valuable members of the German people.

"It is my intention to accomplish this task by bringing you, my soldiers, back to your homeland united and with pride. This honorable leadership responsibility can only be fulfilled with obedient and effective troops.

"In these most difficult days for our Reich, we must not lose our resolve, give in to cowardice, or listen to the slogans cunningly spread by the enemy.

"We must trust in our leadership to make the right decisions in this situation as well.

"For six long years, we have stood together and resisted the enemy. In these final weeks, we must not present the world with a picture of dissolution and thereby destroy the negotiations that have now begun.

"Every dishonorable withdrawal, every attempt to return home by one's own efforts, is a shameful betrayal of one's comrades and our people and must be punished accordingly.

"Our discipline and the weapons in our hands are the guarantees of emerging from this war with honor and bravery. The heroic death of so many of our comrades and our own sense of honor demand no less. Only those who give up on themselves are truly lost.

Der Oberbefehlshaber
der Heeresgruppe Mitte

H.Qu., den 5. Mai 1945

Soldaten der Heeresgruppe Mitte!

Nach sechsjährigem harten Kampf ist es der Übermacht unserer Feinde gelungen, einen Teil unserer Fronten zum Einsturz zu bringen, allein die Front der südlichen Heeresgruppen der Ostfront steht noch ungebrochen. Dies ist Eurer Tapferkeit und Standhaftigkeit zu danken.

Der Krieg geht seinem Ende zu. Entsprechend dem Befehl des vom Führer berufenen Staatsführers und Obersten Befehlshabers der deutschen Wehrmacht, Großadmiral Dönitz, gilt es solange weiterzukämpfen, bis wertvollste deutsche Menschen geborgen sind.

Nach Erfüllung dieser Aufgabe ist es meine Absicht, Euch, meine Soldaten, geschlossen und in stolzer Haltung in die Heimat zurückzuführen. Diese hehre Aufgabe der Führung kann nur mit einer gehorsamen und schlagkräftigen Truppe durchgeführt werden. Wir dürfen in diesen schwersten Tagen unseres Reiches die Nerven nicht verlieren und nicht feige werden, vor allem dürfen wir nicht auf die vom Feind raffiniert ausgestreuten Parolen hören. Wir müssen das Vertrauen zu unserer Führung haben, daß sie auch in dieser Lage das Richtige tut.

Sechs lange Jahre haben wir zusammengehalten und dem Feind getrotzt. In den letzten Wochen dürfen wir der Welt kein Bild der Auflösung bieten und die jetzt angebahnten Verhandlungen dadurch zerschlagen. Jede unerlaubte Entfernung, jeder Versuch aus eigener Kraft den Weg in die Heimat zu finden, ist ehrloser Verrat am Kameraden, an unserem Volk und muß entsprechend geahndet werden.

Unsere Disziplin und unsere Waffen in der Hand sind für uns das Unterpfand, anständig und tapfer aus diesem Kriege zu gehen. Unsere Ehre und der Heldentod so vieler unserer Kameraden verpflichten uns dazu. Nur wer sich selbst aufgibt, ist wirklich verloren.

Soldaten meiner Heeresgruppe!

Wir haben zusammen so manche schwere Krise an manchem Frontabschnitt des Ostens gemeistert. Ihr könnt das Vertrauen zu mir haben, daß ich Euch auch aus dieser Krise herausführe; und ich habe das Vertrauen zu Euch, daß Ihr zu Volk, Staat und Staatsführer steht.

Aber zusammenstehen müßen wir und trotz einiger Verräter und Feiglinge unsere letzte Kraft in der letzten Stunde dieses Krieges für die Erfüllung unseres Auftrages einsetzen. Nur eiserner Zusammenhalt, unerschütterlicher Widerstandswille und eine stets geschlossene Front führen uns gerade und erst recht auf dem Boden des Protektorates in die Heimat.

Schörner
Generalfeldmarschall

The last printed directive issued by Field Marshal Ferdinand Schörner to the soldiers of Army Group Center, issued on May 5, 1945. In this communique (see story for full text), Schörner gave the first inkling to his soldiers of his plan to withdraw them to Germany as the war ended.

"Soldiers of my Army Group!

"Together, we have overcome many crises on our sector of the Eastern Front.

"You can trust me to lead you out of this crisis, and I have confidence in you, knowing that I stand with our people, our state, and our leader. But we must stand together and, despite the presence of some traitors and cowards, summon our last reserves of strength in these final hours of the war to fulfill our mission.

"Only iron unity, an unyielding will to resist, and a consistently united front will lead us back with honor to our homeland, firmly on the soil of the Protectorate."

DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS

Schörner's defensive preparations were so well-planned that the mighty Red Army was forced to bypass them, and, in a pincer movement, nearly surrounded Army Group Center, leaving only a small passage to the West.

There, at the end of the western passage, the American Army stood patiently, having halted its advance at the Plze (Pilsen) line, in adherence to agreements made at the Yalta Conference decided between the Allied leaders.

On April 16, the Soviets launched their Berlin Offensive, aimed at capturing Berlin. As that operation proceeded, Army Group Center's last orders from the Führer bunker were to hold their positions for as long as possible in an attempt to prevent the Red Army from sweeping into central Germany and Austria.

Schörner, a Hitler loyalist to the last, accepted the orders and succeeded in holding his ground to the extent that, even when Berlin was overrun on May 2, Army Group Center had held all its positions against the Soviet onslaught.

As a result, by the time the German surrender order reached Army Group Center late on May 7, Schörner's forces controlled one of the largest pieces of territory on continental Europe still held by the Reich, consisting of northern and central Czechoslovakia, key defensive positions in the Bohemian Mountains, western Slovakia, and eastern Bavaria.

Infuriated, the Soviets ordered a new offensive especially designed to break Army Group Center. This attack, named the "Prague Offensive," was launched on May 6, 1945, a week after Hitler's death in Berlin. Behind the German front line, communist Czech partisans had also started operating, initiating uprisings in Prague and elsewhere, further complicating the German defense.

Schörner prepared for what he knew would be his last battle. The numbers involved this time, however, were just too vast for even the battle-hardened veterans of Army Group Center.

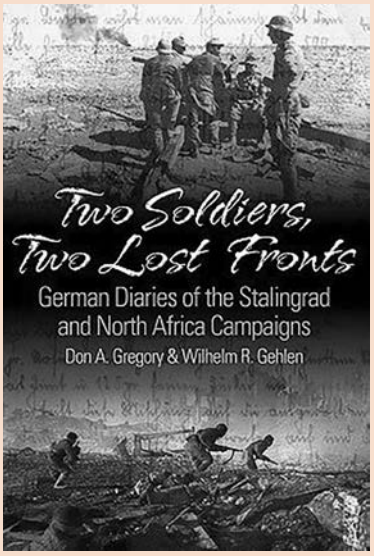
In December 1944, Army Group Center comprised approximately 486,000 personnel. By January 1945, this number had decreased to around 400,000 due to combat losses.

At the same time, the number of operational tanks available to the army had declined dramatically, a problem exacerbated by fuel shortages. By January 1945, Army Group Center, in one of its last official reports, listed fewer than 200 tanks and only 500 assault guns. Around 98 aircraft were available to defend the entire front held by the Army Group.

Against this paltry force, the Red Army units leading the attack on Army Group Center comprised 2.4 million troops, 6,000 tanks and self-propelled guns, 24,000 artillery pieces, and 6,300 aircraft. Many of these fighting vehicles had been provided by the Americans, and the first Soviet tank to enter Vienna was, in fact, a U.S.-manufactured M4 Sherman.

SURRENDER

Typically, Schörner prepared his westward offensive in detail. On May 2, he had informed the German High Command—now based in Flensburg, near the Danish border—of his plan to fight through the Soviet forces and order his forces to surrender to the American Army. His communication was received without counterorders,


Two Soldiers, Two Lost Fronts
German Diaries of the Stalingrad and North Africa Campaigns
Don A. Gregory & Wilhelm R. Gehlen

Two Soldiers, Two Lost Fronts

German War Diaries of the Stalingrad and North Africa Campaigns

This book contains two recently discovered war diaries—one by a member of a Panzer Division in Russia, and the other by a member of Rommel's AfrikaKorps. Together, along with timelines and overviews, they comprise a fascinating look at the German side of WWII. The stories are told as events occurred, and without postwar reflection. The first diary was kept by a soldier in the 201st Panzer Regiment, and the author never included his name. This diary covers April 1942 to March 1943 and details the German victory at Kharkov, the advance to the Caucasus and, finally, the brutal winter of 1942–43.

The second diary's author was a soldier named Rolf Krengel. It starts with the beginning of the war and ends shortly after the Allied occupation.

Hardback, 288 pages, #854, **$30** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. To charge, call 1-877-773-9077 toll free, Mon.-Thu.8-4 ET or visit us online at www.BarnesReview.com.

which he correctly took as assent and permission.

Then, on May 7, 1945, when the surrender order came through to his headquarters, Schörner issued a carefully prepared directive dated the same day. The directive ordered all forces to fight their way to the west and break through to American lines, and to surrender there.

The fight westward was to be conducted in three phases: first, the forces nearest the Soviets were to hold their defensive positions, particularly in key areas around Prague and the Bohemian Mountains, for as long as possible to allow the troops behind them to withdraw. Some units were directed to conduct delaying actions, including demolitions and counterattacks, to hinder Soviet progress.

Those forces closest to the American lines were then ordered to immediately advance west and surrender, and the third phase was for all remaining forces to strike west. Schörner was well aware they would have to fight, and the campaign unfolded almost exactly as he planned.

The German offensive started in the evening of May 8, initially catching the Soviet forces—who were expecting a general surrender that same evening—by surprise. Priority was given to mobile units, including remaining tanks and mechanized divisions, to break through Soviet lines.

By the early morning of May 9, the first German forces had reached the American lines and had surrendered.

During the course of the second day of the offensive, Schörner, after making sure there was no longer any useful purpose to him remaining at his headquarters (now located at Podersam, present-day Podborany, Czech Republic), used his personal Fieseler Fi 156 Storch aircraft to fly to Austria.

Even then, Schörner refused to surrender his own person. Adopting civilian attire, he landed on an open field near Mittersill in Tyrol, Austria. He then hid out in an Alpine hut but finally surrendered to American forces on May 18. Schörner has been falsely accused of "abandoning" his forces during the fight westward, but this is based on an inaccurate assessment of the situation: the orders had been given, and the army was moving west as best it could. As total surrender was only 24 or so hours away, Schörner did what was the most feasible thing available to him at that time.

The last recorded photograph of Field Marshal Ferdinand Schörner taken during the war. He is seen greeting Joseph Goebbels (right), German minister of propaganda, on March 9, 1945, in the Silesian town of Lauban (now in Poland), which had been recaptured by Schörner's forces from the Soviets. Schörner's cunning attack had destroyed the Red Army's 3rd Guards Tank Army, which had lost 162 tanks, 106 vehicles, 159 assault guns, and 74 mortars, compared to German losses of just 10 tanks. The Soviets were never able to recapture Lauban, and the front line there remained static until the end of the war.

THE BATTLE FOR PRAGUE

The Soviets quickly recovered from their initial surprise and, using their overwhelming forces, finally broke through the German defenses around Prague on May 9.

In that city, communist partisans, who had also expected the Germans to surrender on May 8, quickly found themselves fighting determined Wehrmacht and SS units who had no intention of a quick surrender.

The fighting in Prague then devolved into a blistering street-by-street battle, during which many famous sights were severely damaged (including the famous Old Town Hall, which contained the 600-year-old astronomical clock).

The fighting in Prague only ended on May 11, 1945, when the last German units surrendered after running out

of ammunition and supplies. These battles were the very last of World War II in the European theater and occurred fully four days after the official end of the war.

The surrender of these units marked the conclusion of the Soviets' Prague Offensive, and also the official end of the German breakout attempts.

BREAKOUT ATTEMPTS END

Schörner's offensive succeeded in allowing large numbers of Army Group Center to reach the American lines. However, more than half never managed to reach their objective. Many units were ambushed by Soviet forces or attacked by Czech resistance fighters, and those who were captured almost all faced brutal reprisals from the partisans, with entire columns being massacred after their capture.

The German forces who had made their way to the American lines were soon to be bitterly disappointed. In terms of the Yalta Conference, the Allied leaders had agreed German forces would surrender uncondi. tionally to the respective Allied power operating in the area of their surrender.

This had the practical effect of seeing German units surrendering to the Americans or British in areas designated as "Soviet zones" being transferred to Soviet custody. This agreement also extended to civilians, particularly those classified as citizens of territories annexed by the Soviet Union, such as Poland, the Baltic states, and Ukraine.

As a result, all of the Army Group Center units who had fought their way to surrender to the American lines near Plze and southern Bavaria were simply handed back over to the Soviet Union.

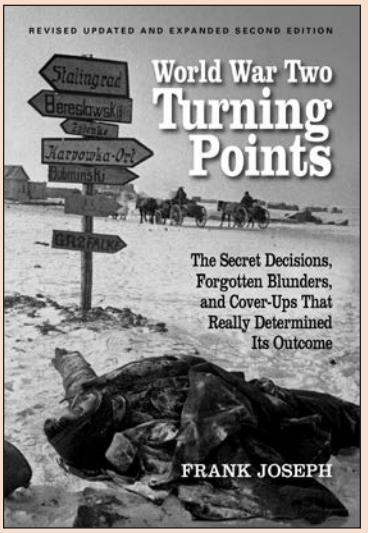
Approximately 600,000 soldiers from Army Group Center fell into the hands of the Soviets. After being held in temporary open-air detention camps in Czechoslovakia and Poland—during which thousands died due to starvation and exposure to the elements—they were then transported by train or on foot to labor camps in the Soviet Union, primarily in Siberia, the Ural Mountains, and other remote regions.

The majority of the prisoners were sent to Gulag labor camps or special POW camps. They were used as forced labor to build infrastructure such as roads, railways, factories, and mines, enduring grueling work in harsh climates, with inadequate food, clothing, and medical care.

While most of the Western Allied powers released most of their German prisoners of war (POWs) by the end of 1947, German POWs held by the Soviet Union were held much longer, with the first ones only being released in 1953, and many others as late as 1956—after West Germany negotiated their release in a treaty signed with the Soviet Union.

Although exact mortality rates are difficult to estimate due to Soviet obfuscation of numbers, it is widely estimated at least 50% of the German POWs captured by the Soviets died in captivity. Thus, of the 600,000 Army Group Center soldiers who either surrendered to the Soviets or were handed over to them by the Americans, only around 300,000 were eventually registered as having returned to Germany by 1956. ❖

Czech Corps soldiers march through Prague, May 9, 1945.


REVISED UPDATED AND EXPANDED SECOND EDITION
World War Two
Turning Points
The Secret Decisions, Forgotten Blunders, and Cover-Ups That Really Determined Its Outcome
FRANK JOSEPH

World War Two Turning Points

The Secret Decisions, Forgotten Blunders, and Cover-Ups That Really Determined the Outcome

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The Career of Ferdinand Schörner

Ferdinand Schörner was born on June 12, 1892, in Munich, Bavaria, Germany. He joined the Royal Bavarian Army in 1911 as a cadet and was commissioned as a lieutenant in 1913, serving as an infantry officer during World War I. He gained recognition for his bravery and tactical skill, being awarded the Pour le Mérite, Germany's highest military honor, for his actions on the Italian Front during the Battle of Caporetto in 1917.

After WWI, Schörner remained in the military during the Weimar Republic and served in the Reichswehr, the small, 100,000-man army permitted under the Treaty of Versailles. He rose through the ranks during the 1920s and 1930s, serving in various staff and training roles, focusing on infantry tactics and operational planning.

The outbreak of World War II saw Schörner command a regiment in the 3rd Mountain Division during the invasion of Poland. During the invasion of France, Schörner continued to serve with distinction. As commander of the 6th Mountain Division, Schörner played an important role in the Balkans Campaign, particularly in the rapid conquest of Greece. He also participated in the airborne assault on Crete, commanding mountain troops during the hard-fought conquest of that island.

Schörner's division then participated in the invasion of the Soviet Union, fighting in the southern sector. They took an active part in the Caucasus during the campaign that attempted to capture the region's vital oil fields. Despite the eventual German withdrawal, his command was recognized as one of the best performing of that campaign.

Schörner was promoted to higher commands, including corps and later army leadership, often in crisis situations where German forces faced overwhelming Soviet attacks. His leadership in the 1944 Battle of Crimea conclusively demonstrated his ability to stabilize collapsing fronts.

German Field Marshal Ferdinand Schörner is shown entering the courtroom during his trial in Munich, October 4, 1957. He was charged with ordering the execution without court-martial of three deserters. This included two Wehrmacht officers and a non-commissioned officer.

Mainly as a result of his defense of Crimea, Schörner was appointed commander of Army Group North, later renamed Army Group Courland, and tasked with holding the Courland Pocket. Once again, despite overwhelming odds, Schörner's command played an important role in holding off the Soviets for an inordinate amount of time, given the overwhelming odds deployed against the German forces.

Finally, in January 1945, Schörner was appointed commander of Army Group Center, and went on to once again halt all attempts at a Soviet advance, even when other German fronts had collapsed and even Berlin was taken.

In recognition of his efforts, Adolf Hitler promoted Schörner to the rank of Field Marshal on April 5, 1945, making him one of the last individuals ever to receive the rank.

After his capture by American forces, he was deported to the Soviet Union, where he was imprisoned for a decade, only being released in late 1955. Upon his return to Germany, the puppet occupation government of West Germany then charged him for "war crimes."

His "war crime" was the execution of deserters from the German army during the war (even though Allied forces had also routinely executed their own deserters) and he was sentenced to a further four-and-a-half years in prison. He was released in 1960 and retired to his hometown in Munich, where he died in July 1973. ❖

A NEW BOOK by MIKE KING from TBR BOOK CLUB

Japan's War of Self-Defense

The True Story of World War II in Asia

In East Asia, the 100-year prelude to the momentous events of the 1930s and 1940s was as intriguing as the conspiratorial machinations taking place in Europe and the United States during the 19th century. After World War II finally erupted, the good people of Japan would endure immense suffering, death and destruction. But was the U.S.-UK-China war against Japan really a justifiable effort? Was Japan really the only one to blame for the events which ensued?

The big lie of World War II—referred to as "The Greater East Asia War" by Imperial Japan—has left a nasty "dirt stain" upon the good name of this ancient nation with such an impressive cultural past. The inimitable Mike King's epic, irrefutable and very readable *Japan's War of Self-Defense* sets the record straight in a manner state-approved Court Historians may not wish to entertain, but is true, nonetheless.

Japan's role in WWII is NOT usually given unbiased and factual attention. Happily, there's an increasing awareness the "sneak attack" of December 7, 1941, was deliberately provoked by the FDR administration. Now comes a very informative and entertaining book that turns the established version of the Pacific War on its head. It's an excellent adjunct to Mike King's *The Bad War*, also available from TBR.

Softcover, 8.25 x 11 format, 159 pages, #1035, large print, many illustrations. **$25** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8–4 ET. Purchase also at BarnesReview.com—and see hundreds of other great books, too.

Here's what one online reviewer had to say about *Japan's War of Self-Defense*:

"An excellent, well-written book loaded with verifiable information (facts and evidence) from credible sources regarding the use of relentless warmongering propaganda in order to satisfy the goals of certain government elites and collaborators to force U.S. entry into WWII. This caused massive destruction to Japan and the death of millions of Japanese men, women, and children—not only soldiers but civilians as well. The death toll was in the millions.

"The use of information suppression, misinformation, disinformation—the propaganda tools of criminals and the untrustworthy, domestic and foreign—had occurred for decades and even generations against the people of Japan.

"This is how the United States was led into ongoing foreign wars and conflicts on foreign soil from 1914 to the present—for more than 100 years.

"The tragic outcomes of these wars, as cited in the book, could have been avoided if the righteous and just were in charge and making the decisions to pursue peace and prosperity for all, instead of war and destruction.

—Collette Nishiki

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your mainstream television broadcasts.

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A Dutch MP's Warning

A Dutch Member of Parliament for the populist "Forum voor Democratie" (FvD, "Forum for Democracy") has issued a warning that mass Third World immigration is causing the replacement of the Dutch people in a process that, left unchecked, will lead to the "replacement of the Dutch population." The immediate outcry which followed his use of that term did not deter Gideon van Meijeren, who then doubled down on his warning, issued during the Dutch parliament's debate on the Asylum and Migration Budget in the Hague. Meijeren defended the term as a factual description of the demographic shifts caused by mass immigration and refused to take back his words. Citing official statistics, he pointed out, since 2000, the population of the Netherlands had increased by more than 2 million people, of whom at least 95% have a "migration background"—the Dutch establishment's code word for Third World. He went on to describe the trends as a "deliberate demographic transformation."

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9.4 Million Since 2008

At least 9,427,470 so-called asylum seekers—almost all from the Third World—have lodged asylum claims in the European Union (EU) from 2008 to September 2024, an analysis of statistics from the EU's official statistical bureau Eurostat has revealed. Men aged 18-34 years accounted for 39% of the total number of first-time applicants. Statistics for children under 14 indicate 51% were boys and 49% were girls. Most children aged 14-17 years were boys (73.5%) and 26.5% were girls. Syrians remained the largest group of people seeking asylum, followed by Venezuelans, Afghans, and Turks. Germany, Spain, Italy, and France continue to receive the highest number of asylum applicants, accounting for 71% of all first-time applicants in the EU.

Joe's Symbol of Mass Immigration vs. Mt. Rushmore

Joe Biden, in his farewell address, focused on the efforts of the workers who undertook the dangerous task of assembling the Statue of Liberty on Ellis Island in 1886. It's not surprising Joe would choose that symbol of mass immigration to center his address upon. But take a look at these men working on Mt. Rushmore in 1934. It was an amazing accomplishment and even more perilous than re-assembling Lady Liberty. Could the United States recreate the massive stone faces on Mt. Rushmore today? Do we have the will and the workers capable of doing it?

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Whites Overcounted by Millions

Whites have been overcounted by at least 3.1 million in the last U.S. census because most people of "Middle Eastern" and "North African" origin have been counted as "White." This figure has emerged from a Census Bureau (CB) announcement that, for the next census, "Middle Eastern" and "North African" will be added to the choices available for questions about race and ethnicity. According to the bureau, people descended from places such as Lebanon, Iran, Egypt, and Syria have until now been encouraged to identify as White but can now identify in the new group. The CB estimates more than 3.1 million U.S. residents identify as Middle Eastern and North African, otherwise known as MENA.

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Population Grew at Record Pace

The U.S. population grew by nearly 1% in the 12 months until the end of 2024, according to population estimates released by the U.S. Census Bureau. As the nation's population surpasses 340 million, this is the fastest annual population growth the nation has seen since 2001. The growth was primarily driven by rising net international migration. With a net increase of 2.8 million people, "international migration" accounted for 84% of the nation's 3.3 million increase in population between 2023 and 2024. This reflects a continued trend of rising international migration, with a net increase of 1.7 million in

2022 and 2.3 million in 2023. Florida (411,322), California (361,057), and Texas (319,569) saw the largest gains from international migration.

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Gulag America

An estimated 5,407,300 persons are under the supervision of adult correctional systems in the United States, according to figures released by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The adult correctional system is responsible for all correctional supervision in the United States, including persons incarcerated in prisons and jails and those supervised in the community on probation and parole. About 1 in 48 adult U.S. residents are under some form of correctional supervision, and more than two-thirds of persons under correctional supervision were supervised in the community on probation or parole (3,668,800), while almost one-third (1,827,600) were incarcerated in state or federal prisons or local jails.

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Most Dangerous U.S. Cities

FBI Crime Statistics showed the top 10 most dangerous cities in the U.S. by violent crime rate per 100,000 inhabitants were: 1) St. Louis; 2) Memphis; 3) Rockford, Illinois; 4) Baltimore; 5. Detroit; 6. Kansas City; 7. Milwaukee; 8. Little Rock; 9. Stockton, California; and 10. Oakland.

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480,000 WWII Veterans Still Alive

The National World War II Museum in New Orleans has issued figures estimating that, as of 2024, there are approximately 480,000 World War II veterans still alive worldwide. This number is based on data from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, which tracks the number of veterans who have died since the end of the war. According to the museum, the average age of a WWII veteran is 93.5 years old. According to estimates, the top countries with the most surviving World War II veterans are: the United States, 360,000; Germany, 70,000; United Kingdom, 65,000; Canada, 35,000; Australia, 25,000; and France, 20,000.

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Your Tax Dollars at Work

Since October 7, 2023, the United States has provided Israel with more than $30 billion in military aid, data from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) has revealed. This amount includes $8 billion granted to Israel by former President Joe Biden in the last week of his presidency. The U.S. military aid to Israel has supported the genocidal war in Gaza, Israel's war in Lebanon, military operations in the occupied West Bank, and attacks on Syria, Iran, and Yemen. The "Costs of War" report also said U.S. military operations in the Middle East to support Israel cost American taxpayers at least $4.8 billion, a number which must have also risen since the United States has continued to bomb Yemen and deployed a THAAD air defense system to Israel. An Israeli air force official told *Haaretz*, without United States military aid, Israel would not be able to sustain operations in Gaza for more than a few months.

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Indo-European Origins of Greeks

A newly published genetic study conducted by a team of European scientists has conclusively confirmed the ancient Greeks were descended from Indo-European tribes who originated on the steppes of Russia and formed part of the "Yamnaya culture." The collaborative study, published in the journal *bioRxiv*, and authored by more than 80 geneticists from nearly 25 universities, titled "Ancient Genomics Support Deep Divergence Between Eastern and Western Mediterranean Indo-European Languages," sequenced the genomes of 314 individuals dated to between 3200 and 100 B.C. The results showed Indo-Europeans from the steppes settled in Western and Eastern Europe in different stages and time frames, meaning the "arrival of steppe ancestry in Spain, France, and Italy was mediated by Bell Beaker populations of Western Europe. … In contrast, Armenian and Greek populations acquired steppe ancestry directly from Yamnaya groups of Eastern Europe." This ties in perfectly with the emergence of the Mycenaean Greek civilization around 1700 B.C.

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Alexander's Greatest Battle Site

Archeologists in Turkey have discovered what they say is the lost site of one of Alexander the Great's most famous battles, that of the Granicus, fought against the Persians in 334 B.C. The site is about six miles north of the city of Biga in northwest Turkey. The Battle of Granicus was the conflict that earned Alexander the epithet "the Great" and opened up the Near East to Macedonian conquest. The archeologists also identified the remains of the ancient city of Hermaion, which ancient records indicate was the location of Alexander's last encampment before the battle. Ancient records say Alexander stationed Persian Greek mercenaries on a hill, and the team identified a promising hill site where local farmers had found graves with weapons dating to Alexander's time.

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AI Unlocking Pompeii Texts

Rolls of parchment—scorched together and rendered previously unreadable by the A.D. 79 eruption of Mount Vesuvius in Italy—have been unlocked and "read" for the first time in nearly 2,000 years with the aid of Artificial Intelligence (AI). According to a report in the journal *Nature*, the AI technology has been used to "read" papyrus scrolls uncovered at the Villa of the Papyri at Herculaneum in south Italy that had been buried and carbonized in the eruption. A sophisticated AI program detected ink patterns on X-rays of the scrolls, and then processed the scanned data to identify layers within the scrolls, mapping the surface where the text is likely written. This was then transformed into two-dimensional images without physically unrolling the scrolls—a process that would destroy the fragile material. One of the most important scrolls unlocked is a new work by the Epicurean philosopher and poet Philodemus, which had previously been considered lost.

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Christopher Browning
Court Historian Extraordinaire

A LEADING PROPONENT OF THE STANDARD "HOLOCAUST" NARRATIVE, Christopher Browning—professor emeritus of history at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill—has, again and again, repeatedly failed to demonstrate his primary thesis in a convincing fashion. What makes this pertinent is Browing is still cited by those trying to refute Holocaust Revisionists in any kind of scholarly debate. For mainstream historiographers, Browning is considered an expert on the Nazis' "Final Solution," and a believer in every "eyewitness testimony." Here, TBR CONTRIBUTING EDITORIAL BOARD member John Wear exposes Browning's consistently faulty logic.

By John Wear, J.D.

American historian Christopher R. Browning is a professor of history at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. His research focuses on national socialist Germany and the so-called Holocaust. He has written extensively about three issues:

1. German policy and decision making regarding the "Holocaust";
2. The behavior and motives of various German personnel involved in implementing national socialist Germany's Jewish policy;
3. The use of survivor testimony to explore Jewish responses and survival strategies.[1]

In addition to writing numerous books on the Holocaust, Browning has served as a paid expert witness in at least two major trials. Browning testified as an expert witness for the prosecution in the 1988 criminal trial of Ernst Zündel in Toronto, Canada.[2] He later testified as an expert witness in David Irving's libel suit against Deborah Lipstadt and Penguin books.[3]

CHRISTOPHER BROWNING
Oft-cited Holocaust "expert."

This article discusses some of the weaknesses of Browning's research regarding the Holocaust.

EXTREME GENOCIDE

Like most mainstream historians, Browning regards the Holocaust as history's most extreme case of genocide. Browning writes concerning the Holocaust:

> I believe that the Holocaust was a watershed event in human history—the most extreme case of genocide that has yet occurred. What distinguishes it from other genocides are two factors: first, the totality and scope of intent—that is, the goal of killing every last Jew, man, woman, and child, throughout the reach of the Nazi empire; and second, the means employed—namely, the harnessing of the administrative/bureaucratic and technological capacities of a modern nation-state and Western scientific culture.[4]

Browning further defines the Final Solution as "the Nazis' plan to kill every last Jew in Europe on whom they could lay their hands."[5] Browning says Hitler's goal of a Nazi-dominated Europe free of Jews was to be obtained "through the systematic and deliberate

murder of every last Jew—man, woman, and child—caught within the Nazi sphere of domination."[6]

If, as Browning claims, the Germans had the goal of killing every last Jew throughout their empire, they certainly didn't do a very good job of it. As of January 1984, there were 4.39 million successful individual restitution claims under the terms of the German Federal Compensation Law (BEG) of 1953 and 1956.

This law provides monetary compensation to individuals who were "persecuted for political, racial, religious or ideological reasons" by the wartime German government. The great majority of these successful restitution claims was from Jews. Jewish Holocaust historian Raul Hilberg estimated about two-thirds of the allowed claims had been from Jews.[7] Using Hilberg's conservative estimate would mean that Jews had received over 2.9 million BEG restitution claims by January 1984.

These successful Jewish BEG claims understate the number of potential successful BEG claims to Jews. As of 1985, Jews in Poland, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Romania and Czechoslovakia were not eligible for BEG restitution.

Also, some European Jews who survived World War II died before the German BEG restitution law was enacted in 1953. The *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* newspaper estimates only half of the Jewish "Holocaust survivors" around the world in 1985 had received restitution under the BEG.[8] These successful Jewish BEG claims understate the number of potential successful BEG claims to Jews.

Such a large number of surviving Jews is not consistent with a German program of genocide against European Jewry.

The New York Jewish publication *Aufbau* documents that, on June 30, 1965, 3,375,000 inmates, the vast majority of whom were Jewish, had survived the German camps and were receiving reparations from Germany.[9] How could there be 3,375,000 survivors of the German concentration camps receiving reparations from Germany 20 years after the war was over if Germany had mass murdered 6 million Jews? Norman Finkelstein, the author of *The Holocaust Industry*, quotes his mother as asking, "If everyone who claims to be a Holocaust survivor actually is one, who did Hitler kill?"[10]

Stephen F. Pinter, who was a U.S. War Department attorney stationed in Germany after the war, also disputed the claim millions of Jews were murdered by Germany. In a statement made in 1959, he wrote:

> From what I was able to determine during six postwar years in Germany and Austria, there were a number of Jews killed, but the figure of a million was certainly never reached. I interviewed thousands of Jews, former inmates of concentration camps in Germany and Austria, and consider myself as well qualified as any man on this subject.[11]

There were a number of Jews killed, but the figure of a million was never reached.

Another problem with Browning's statement is that a large number of Jewish children survived the Holocaust. Revisionist historian Carlo Mattogno has prepared a long list of children and twins at Auschwitz-Birkenau who survived the camp.[12] These children were not fit for work and could not have survived the war if Auschwitz-Birkenau had been the extermination camp it is claimed by Court Historians to have been.

Browning's statements also do not take into account the fact a large number of disabled Jewish adults who were not fit for work survived their internment at Auschwitz-Birkenau and other German camps. For example, Anne Frank's father, Otto Frank, contracted typhus at Auschwitz-Birkenau and was sent to the camp hospital to recover. He remained at Auschwitz-Birkenau when the Germans abandoned the camp in January 1945, survived the war, and died in Switzerland in August 1980.[13] If Auschwitz-Birkenau had been a place of mass exterminations, why would the German authorities leave behind thousands of disabled Jews such as Otto Frank to testify to their genocide?

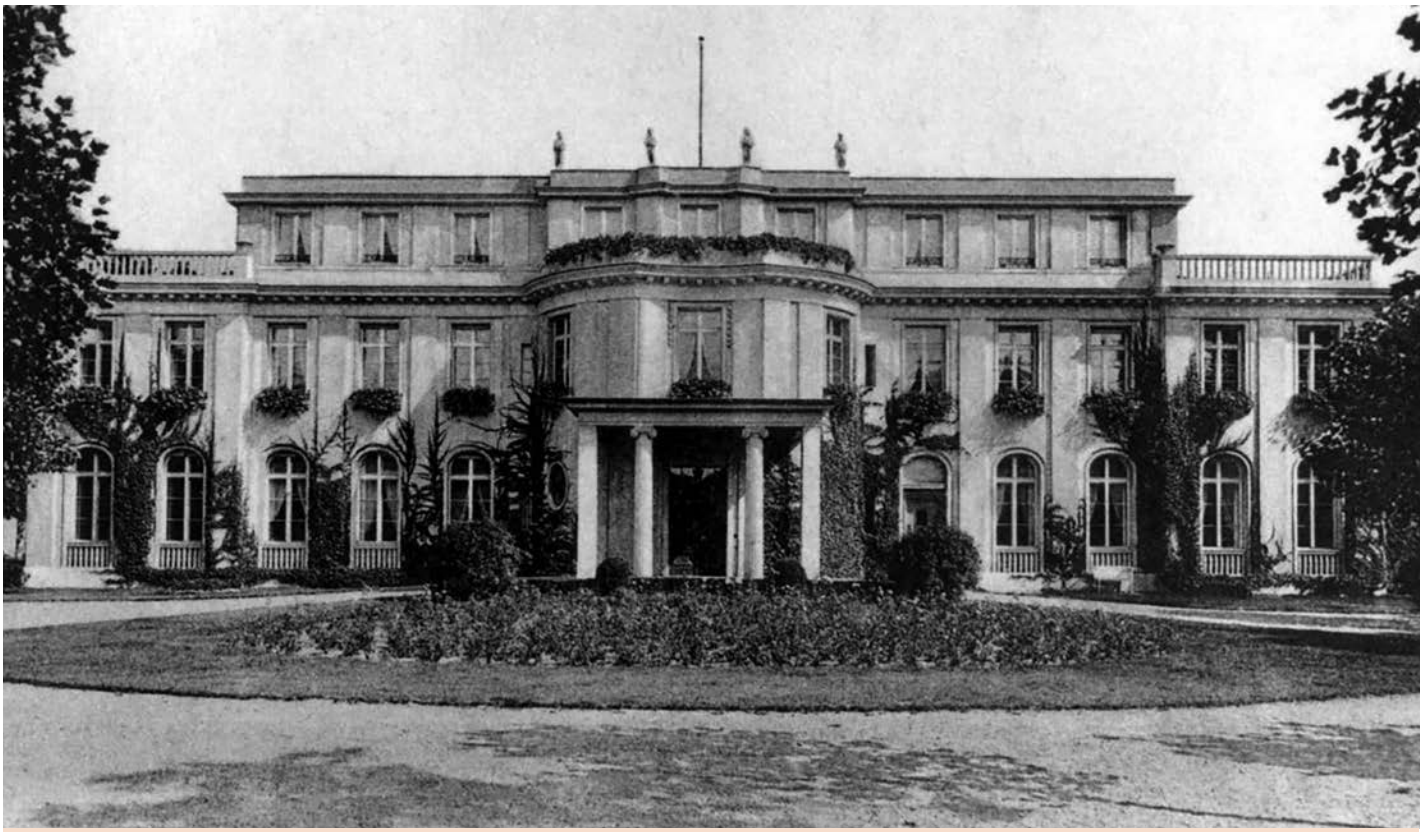
Primo Levi, a Jewish chemist, is another disabled Jew who one would think would have been executed at Auschwitz-Birkenau. However, along with about 7,000 to 8,000 additional disabled Jews, Levi was left behind in Auschwitz. Although the Germans could have easily gassed and cremated these Jewish inmates in Crematorium V at Birkenau during the first week of January 1945, they let them survive the war to tell their stories about Auschwitz-Birkenau.[14]

NO EXTERMINATION ORDER

Originally the Holocaust story assumed Germany had a plan or program for exterminating the Jews. In the 1961 edition of his book *The Destruction of the European Jews*, Raul Hilberg wrote that, in 1941, Hitler issued two orders for the extermination of the Jews.[15] However, even though the Allies captured most of Germany's government and concentration camp records intact, no order or plan has ever been found demanding the extermination European Jewry.

In the revised 1985 edition of Hilberg's book, all references to such extermination orders from Hitler were removed. Browning, in a review of the revised edition of *The Destruction of the European Jews*, wrote:

> In the new edition, all references in the text to a Hitler decision or Hitler order for the "Final Solution" have been systematically excised. Buried at the bottom of a single footnote stands the solitary reference: "Chronology and circumstances point to a Hitler decision before the summer ended." In the new edition, decisions were not made and orders were not given.[16]



The Villa Am Grossen Wannsee, located just outside of Berlin, was the site of the infamous Wannsee Conference, where mainstream Holocaust scholars insist the "Final Solution" for the transportation of Jews to Poland for mass murder was allegedly concocted. The problem is, there is no language in any document indicating mass murder—as opposed to mass relocation—was the actual Nazi plan.

With respect to Hitler's role in the alleged extermination of European Jewry, Browning testified at the 1988 Zündel trial there was no proof of a written order from Hitler to exterminate Jews. Browning testified Hitler had adopted the nod theory, which held it only took a nod from Adolf Hitler to exterminate Jews.

"I did indeed coin the phrase that it would have only taken a nod of the head, or it could have only taken yes," Browning testified. "We have, I have argued, circumstantial evidence of at least incitements or initiative."[17]

Then what proofs exist of the so-called Final Solution? Browning testified at the 1988 Zündel trial that, in his opinion, the Wannsee Conference protocol and the diary of Hans Frank, the wartime governor of German-ruled Poland, were the two most striking proofs of a plan of extermination.[18]

Other Holocaust historians also claim the Wannsee Conference, held on January 20, 1942, was the start of a program to systematically exterminate Europe's Jews. The documentary evidence of this meeting, however, shows no extermination program existed. Instead, the German policy was to evacuate the Jews to the East. Israeli Holocaust historian Yehuda Bauer has declared, "The public still repeats, time after time, the silly story that, at Wannsee, the extermination of the Jews was arrived at."[19]

Likewise, Israeli Holocaust historian Leni Yahil has stated in regard to the Wannsee conference, "[I]t is often assumed the decision to launch the Final Solution was taken on this occasion, but this is not so."[20]

Frank's diary also does not indicate Germany had an extermination program against Jews during the war. Instead of destroying his diary, Frank voluntarily handed his 43-volume diary to the officers of the American Army who arrested him.[21]

It should be noted Frank had a volatile personality, and bloodthirsty and inflammatory statements were also made by the Allies during the war. In a war in which many millions of people were killed, emotions ran high. Highly provocative and heated statements, including ones made by Frank in parts of his diary, were made by supposedly responsible leaders on both sides of the war.[22]

Frank testified at the International Military Tribunal (IMT) that he had not known of a program of mass killings of the Jews during the war. However, when asked if he had participated in the annihilation of the Jews, Frank stated:

> I say yes … particularly after hearing the testimony of the witness

> [Rudolf] Höss, my conscience does not allow me to throw the responsibility on these minor people. … A thousand years will pass and still this guilt of Germany will not have been erased.[23]

This last sentence has been repeatedly quoted in books and articles about national socialist Germany. It does not prove Germany had a program of genocide against the Jews. It only shows Frank believed the false testimony by Höss at the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, which had been criminally obtained by the Allies through the use of torture.

EXTERMINATION OF WORKERS

To his credit, Browning writes that the German use of Jewish slave labor was not a matter of consensus and could vary greatly as to time, circumstance and place.[24] However, Browning frequently cites instances where Germans used extreme measures to exterminate Jewish workers.

For example, Browning writes that Heinrich Himmler labored furiously between the spring and fall of 1943 to murder the Polish "work Jews." Browning writes:

> This elimination of these "work Jews" was not, I must emphasize, achieved through what the Nazis euphemistically termed "destruction through labor."
>
> For the most part, the victims were not gradually worked and starved to death. Rather, the workers in these camps and remnant ghettos were killed in a relentless campaign of systematic mass murder, exemplified above all by the great Erntefest or "harvest festival" massacre of 42,000 "work Jews" in the Lublin district in a mere two days on November 3–4, 1943.[25]

Browning describes the Erntefest massacre as one of the largest German killing operations against Jews in the entire war.[26] However, Browning provides no credible documentation these 42,000 "work Jews" were massacred in two days. He apparently thinks we will take it on good faith these mass murders happened.

Browning is correct there were instances where Jewish inmates were overworked. For example, Mauthausen in Austria was a German concentration camp in which the working conditions were horrible.

The camp was located near a quarry which was a principal supplier of paving stones for Vienna and other cities. Stone cutting and hauling is a strenuous occupation in the best of circumstances but at Mauthausen the work was especially arduous. Most of the labor in the quarry was done with pick and axe, and prisoners hauled heavy chunks of granite on their backs up 186 steps which connected the camp to the quarry.

Conditions at Mauthausen got even worse after the evacuation of Auschwitz, when thousands of Hungarian Jews were sent to Mauthausen and its sub-camps.

Browning is correct that there were instances where Jewish inmates were overworked.

Marched through the winter without adequate clothing and food, prisoners who survived to enter Mauthausen were usually in desperate physical and psychological condition.[27]

Mauthausen also spawned an especially brutal system of close to 50 sub-camps. The major sub-camps were Gusen and Ebensee. In addition to quarry work, inmates at Gusen built underground armament factories for the production of machine guns and other weaponry, as well as fuselages for Messerschmitt aircraft for use in the German war effort.

Ebensee was created in 1943 to provide labor for the construction of underground factory tunnels. Both sub-camps in 1945 became end-destinations for dying transported workers from other camps. By the end of the war, conditions at Mauthausen and its satellite camps were so bad that every day hundreds of prisoners died from exhaustion, starvation, dehydration, typhus and other diseases.[28]

Browning is not correct, however, that German work policies were designed to kill Jewish workers.[29] There are numerous documents indicating the Germans consistently attempted to improve working conditions for their Jewish inmates.

For example, on December 28, 1942, SS officer Richard Glücks, who was the head of the camp administration office, sent a directive to commandants of the concentration camps. This directive ordered:

> [C]amp physicians must use all means at their disposal to significantly reduce the death rate in the various camps. … The camp doctors are to see to it that the working conditions at the various labor sites are improved as much as possible." The directive also stressed that "the Reichsführer SS [Heinrich Himmler] has ordered that the death rate absolutely must be reduced.[30]

Glücks followed up his directive in January of 1943 by informing the concentration camp commandants, "As I have already pointed out, every means must be used to lower the death rate in the camps."[31]

German camp administrator Oswald Pohl, in an order dated October 26, 1943, gave specific measures to ensure the health and productivity of the internees of the camps. A copy of the order was sent to Himmler. Pohl began by stating the importance of the camps in the war effort. In addition to stressing the importance of proper nutrition, clothing and rest, Pohl specified ill prisoners were to receive a special diet to help restore their health.[32]

While such directives were not always implemented as ordered, such directives did help significantly lower the death rates in the camps. Such orders are not consistent with a plan to commit genocide against European Jewry.

GENOCIDE IN THE EAST

Browning writes that the Germans used gas vans to murder Jews in the Soviet-occupied territories.[33] Ingrid Weckert writes regarding the alleged German gas vans:

> There is no document to indicate that [homicidal] "gas vans" had ever come up for discussion in the Third Reich. The term dates from post-war times. … To automatically connect the term "Special Motor Vehicle" with the murder of Jews reveals gross ignorance of the facts. … To date, no vehicle that clearly could have served as [a] "gas van" has ever been found.[34]

Browning does not tell us how the alleged German homicidal gas vans operated. This is typical of virtually all Holocaust historians. American engineer Friedrich Paul Berg wrote regarding the Holocaust literature, "[A]s far as the actual mechanics of the extermination process are concerned, about all one ever finds is an occasional short and vague description."[35]

Browning never provides even a short and vague description of how German homicidal gas vans operated.

Browning also disputes Jewish Princeton University historian Arno Mayer's belief that the murder of Soviet Jews was not part of a comprehensive German plan of extermination. Mayer writes:

> Even so, and notwithstanding the unparalleled magnitude of the Jewish suffering, the extermination of eastern Jewry never became the chief objective of Barbarossa. The fight for "Lebensraum" and against Bolshevism was neither a pretext nor an expedient for the killing of Jews. Nor was it a mere smoke screen to disguise the Jewish massacres as reprisals against partisans. The assault on the Jews was unquestionably intertwined with the assault on Bolshevism from the very outset. But this is not to say that it was the dominant strand in the hybrid "Judeo-Bolshevism" that Barbarossa targeted for destruction. In fact, the war against the Jews was a graft onto or a parasite upon the eastern campaign, which always remained its host, especially once it became mired deep in Russia.
>
> When they set forth on their mission, Einsatzgruppen and the RSHA were not given the extermination of Jews as their principal, let alone their only, assignment.[36]

Mayer states the killing of Jews in the Soviet Union occurred as the result of the inexorable radicalization of the war in the east, and because many Soviet Jews were classified by the SS as carriers of Bolshevism.[37] Browning writes:

> Mayer sees the mass murder of European Jewry as a byproduct of Nazi Germany's anti-communist crusade on the one hand, and its hyper-exploitation of impressed labor on the other.[38]

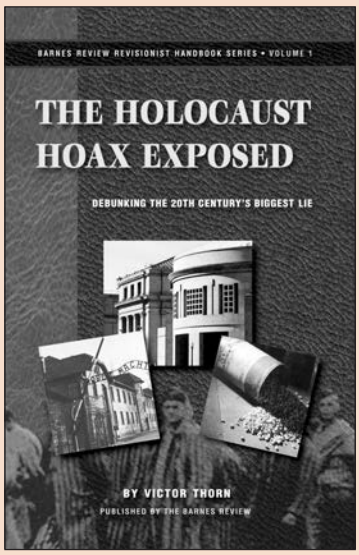
Browning says Mayer "refuses to understand the Final Solution for what it was—the Nazis' plan to kill every last Jew in Europe on whom they could lay their hands."[39] Browning thinks Mayer has gone astray in his understanding of the Holocaust.

Browning relies on the Einsatzgruppen reports to indicate extremely large numbers of Jews were murdered in the Soviet Union, and that these killings were part of a program that had been coordinated and monitored by Berlin.[40]

However, Mattogno has shown the figures quoted in the Einsatzgruppen reports are inaccurate. Mattogno writes:

> For example, in the summary of the activity of Einsatzgruppen A (October 16, 1941 to January 31, 1942) the number of Jews present in Latvia at the arrival of the German troops is 70,000, but the number of Jews shot is reported as being 71,184! Furthermore, another 3,750 Jews were alive in work camps. In Lithuania, there were 153,743 Jews, of which 136,421 were allegedly shot, whereas 34,500 were taken to the ghettos at Kaunas, Wilna, and Schaulen, but the total of those two figures is 170,921 Jews![41]

The British trial of German Field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The Holocaust Hoax Exposed

Debunking the 20th Century's Biggest Lie

Victor Thorn's *The Holocaust Hoax Exposed* dissects nearly every element of what has become the most grotesque conspiracy theory of the 20th—and now the 21st—century. Covered in this book is the mythology surrounding "death camps," the truth about Zyklon B, Anne Frank's diary, how the absurd "6 million" figure has become a laughing stock. From eye-opening facts that not one autopsy exists that shows the use of Zyklon B on work-camp inmates to zero photographic evidence of this supposed enormous event to the ludicrous and licentious tales woven by the Holocaust historians, survivors and Holocaust hucksters, Thorn's masterpiece should be required reading for anyone interested in understanding the underpinnings of the Zionist power elite. Second edition. Softcover, 184 pages, #609, **$20** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

Marshal Erich von Manstein also proved the inaccuracy of the Einsatzgruppen reports. The prosecution's case was based on the reports showing Einsatzgruppe D, under the command of Otto Ohlendorf, had executed some 85,000 Jews in four-and-a-half months. Manstein defense attorney Reginald T. Paget wrote that these claims were quite impossible:

> In one instance we were able to check their figures. The S.D. claimed that they had killed 10,000 in Simferopol during November, and in December they reported Simferopol clear of Jews. By a series of cross checks, we were able to establish that the execution of the Jews in Simferopol had taken place on a single day, November 16. Only one company of S.D. was in Simferopol. The place of execution was 15 kilometers from the town. The numbers involved could not have been more than about 300. These 300 were probably not exclusively Jews but a miscellaneous collection of people who were being held on suspicion of resistance activity. …
>
> It was indeed clear that the Jewish community had continued to function quite openly in Simferopol and, although several of our witnesses had heard rumors about an S.D. excess committed against Jews in Simferopol, it certainly appeared that this Jewish community was unaware of any special danger. …
>
> By the time we had finished with the figures and pointed out the repeated self-contradiction in the S.D. reports, it became probable that at least one "0" would have to be knocked off the total claimed by the S.D., and we also established that only about one-third of Ohlendorf's activities had taken place in von Manstein's area.
>
> It is impossible to know even the approximate number of murdered Jews, for not only was Ohlendorf lying to his superiors but, as we were able to show, his company commanders were lying to him.[42]

Von Manstein testified he had no knowledge Einsatzgruppe D or the German army had a policy of murdering Jews. The court believed Manstein and found him innocent of murdering Jews.[43]

Peter Winter has also exposed the fraudulent nature of the Einsatzgruppen reports.[44] Thus, the Einsatzgruppen reports do not support Christopher Browning's statement that there was "a conscious Nazi policy aimed at the systematic extermination of every last Jew in Europe."[45] Mayer is correct that the deaths of Soviet Jews were not attributable to a German policy of genocide.

CONCLUSION

Lipstadt writes that Browning and her other four expert witnesses—Richard Evans, Peter Longerich, Robert Jan van Pelt, and Hajo Funke—"constituted the historian's ultimate dream team." She says these professors were appalled by Irving's cavalier treatment of the historical record and made an exceptional commitment in her defense against Irving's libel suit.[46]

> None of these expert witnesses has proven a German policy of genocide against European Jewry.

I agree with Lipstadt that Browning and her four other well-compensated expert witnesses made an exceptional commitment in her defense against Irving's libel suit. However, none of these expert witnesses has been able to prove a German policy of genocide against European Jewry. ❖

ENDNOTES:

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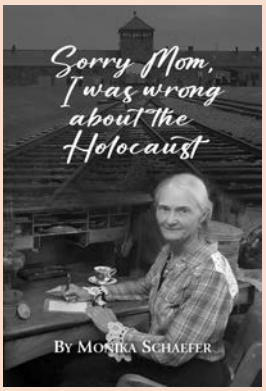
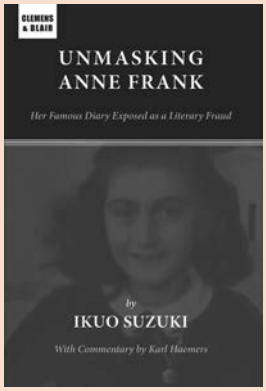
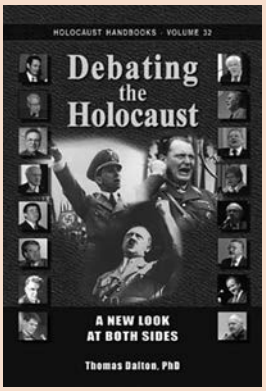
John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software. See more at WearsWar.com.







Revisionist Books on the Holocausts of WWII

Sorry Mom, I Was Wrong About the Holocaust: The Trials & Tribulations of the Schaefer Siblings

By Monika Schaefer. The author's mother and father—both Germans—were proud of their heritage, though they were told they should not be. In America, the children were taught Germans were brutes, warmongers and responsible for "the Holocaust." By the time she understood she had been "brainwashed," her parents had passed away, so she wrote a cathartic posthumous letter and made a video as her research had proven she had been lied to about WWII, Hitler and the Holocaust, which did not match what she was taught in school. That video went viral and triggered a surreal odyssey that ended up with her and her brother Alfred spending time in German prisons. This book recounts their saga. Softcover, 304 pages, #955, **$25**.

The Six Million: Fact or Fiction?

By Peter Winter. 6th edition. New appendices. How Zionists and Nazis cooperated on Germany's racial laws; how Zionists offered to take up arms against Britain; how Nazi policy was aimed at encouraging Jews to emigrate, and then evacuating them; how official German records show there were 4.5 million Jews under Nazi control, and 4.3 million lodged claims as "Holocaust victims" after the war; how the USSR used torture to produce "confessions" from Germans and more. Considered by some to be the most important, easy-to-access, information-filled Holocaust resource ever. Covers nearly every myth and fact ever reported about the incarceration of Jews in work camps during the Hitler era and why so much of the mainstream Holocaust narrative simply cannot be trusted. Softcover, 80 pages, 8.5" x 11," 160 illustrations, #604, **$25**.

The Holocaust: An Introduction—Exploring the Evidence

By Thomas Dalton. Where did the six million figure come from? How did the gas chambers work? Why do we have so little physical evidence from the camps? Why haven't we found the six million bodies or their ashes? Why has there been so much censorship on this topic? The holocaust is the greatest murder mystery in history. Can it be proven? Softcover, 128 pages, 13 illustrations, #816, **$15**.

Debating the Holocaust: A Look at Both Sides

By Thomas Dalton. Issues discussed include: No trace of a "Hitler order" to exterminate Jews; key witnesses falsified or exaggerated their stories; little evidence of disturbed earth for mass graves at major "death" camps; few remains of the millions of alleged victims—neither bones nor ash; mass-gassing with Zyklon-B and diesel exhaust nearly impossible; wartime air photos show none of the alleged mass-cremations; the 6 million number has no basis in fact; Jewish world population records suggest many fewer than 6 million lost; the 1 million "survivors" claim implies few wartime deaths; and ghettos and concentration camps served for ethnic cleansing and forced labor. In this book, for the first time ever, the reader will see a real historical debate on the issues. Softcover, 334 pages, #815, **$42**.

Final Solution: Germany's Madagascar Resettlement Plan

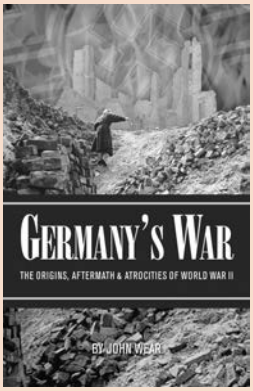
Hitler's final solution offered Zionist leaders the island of Madagascar, the untouched, mineral-rich, barely populated, large and secluded island off the coast of east Africa. This new Madagascar was to be governed by a joint German-French board with representation granted to any government cooperating. Ralph Grandinetti tells us what the Madagascar plan was and why it failed. Softcover, 90 pages, #626, **$12**.

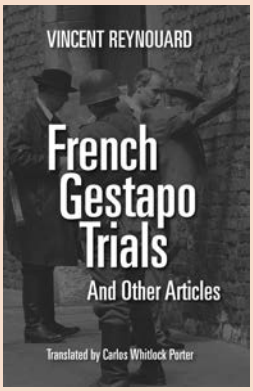
Unmasking Anne Frank: Her Famous Diary Exposed as a Literary Fraud

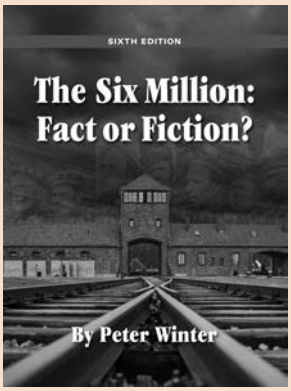
Edited by Thomas Dalton. Millions of people know of Anne Frank's story, but very few know of the many problems with it. Anne's tale is rife with absurdities, logical problems, inconsistencies and incoherent claims. Here, Japanese researcher Ikuo Suzuki deconstructs the famous diary. In the process, he unmasks the truth: the notorious diary was likely written by a middle-aged Jewish man in conjunction with Anne's father, Otto, to foist upon the public the deceptive story of a teenage girl who was "gassed" in a German work camp. Here, for the first time, is a thorough, detailed and highly readable critique of the global bestseller that is *The Diary of Anne Frank*. Far and away the best critical analysis of the famous diary, this book fills a badly needed gap in Revisionist literature. Softcover, 192 pages, #998, **$22**.

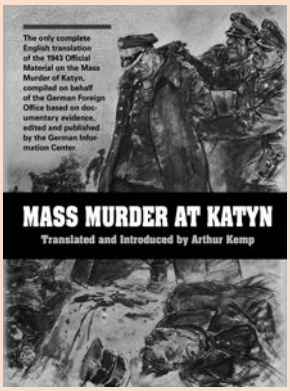
The First Holocaust. Jewish Fundraising Campaigns With Holocaust Claims During and After WWI

Don Heddesheimer's compact but substantive *First Holocaust* documents pre- and post-WWI propaganda that claimed East European Jewry was on the brink of annihilation—and the magic number was six million then, as well. The book details how these Jewish fundraising operations in America raised vast sums in the name of feeding suffering Poles and Russians but actually funneled much of the money to Zionist and communist groups even before World War I. One of TBR's most popular HOLOCAUST HANDBOOK volumes. Softcover, 2nd edition, 142 pages, illustrations, bibliography, index, #386, **$15**.









Germany's War: The Origins, Aftermath and Atrocities of World War II

By John Wear. *Germany's War* documents that the Allied leaders were primarily responsible for starting and prolonging WWII—costing millions of lives. FDR's numerous provocations forced Germany to declare war on the U.S.A. despite Hitler's desire for peace. Also covers Stalin's plan for European conquest, America's second crusade, how WWII was planned and instigated, the Allied conspiracy to prolong the war, the Allied POW camps that killed a minimum of a million Germans, the appalling plight of expelled Germans, history's most terrible peace, crimes committed in German camps, the alleged genocide of 6 million Jews, and more. Softcover, 514 pages, #717, **$25**.

The French Gestapo Trials

By Vincent Reynouard. Is everything we have been told about the Gestapo—the German secret police—nothing but lies? Is the reputation of the Gestapo as torturers and thugs false? Reynouard compared the accusations made against the Gestapo at the Nuremberg Tribunals by the Allies with the postwar French trials of the same personnel, involving the same cases, the same victims and the same eyewitnesses. What he found was that the evidence and accusations presented by the Allies against the Germans were fake. Softcover, 236 pages, #734, **$18**.

Germany Must Perish!

By Theodore Kaufman. This book—written in 1941 by a New York Jewish-German émigré—caused a storm in Germany and America with its open advocacy of the physical extermination of all Germans. This was to be done via a process of mass sterilization and the dismemberment of that nation. Because of Kaufman's claimed links to the policy advisors of the U.S. president, Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels used the book to help encourage Germans to fight to the last. Ironically, significant sections of Kaufman's book, despite being dismissed as the work of a loner, came true. At least 12 million Germans were expelled from their ancestral lands following the end of the war, and their deportation became the single largest transfer of any population in modern European history. Softcover, 97 pages, #640, **$10**.

Mass Murder at Katyn

Here is the first-ever complete English translation of the forensic report by the Germans detailing the mass murder of Polish officers and officials by Stalin's secret police in the Katyn Forest, originally published in 1943. Dismissed as "propaganda" and ignored for 50 years, this report was completely accurate, and, if anything, an understatement of the events. The detailed report starts with an overview of the basic facts surrounding the discovery of the mass graves and then produces a series of eyewitness accounts of the captive Poles being transported to the site of the executions. Next, the reader is given a thorough account of the environment and its effect upon buried bodies—establishing the time of death beyond question. Then, a series of postmortem studies on the bodies is presented. It also provides correspondence between the Red Cross and other parties on the matter, while the next section details the Allied response, which alleged the murders hadn't occurred and then that the Germans were responsible. Also includes a list of identified victims and a complete photo record of the graves and the items recovered. Softcover, 290 pages, 8.5" x 11" format, #929, **$28**.

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Holocaust Encyclopedia: Uncensored and Unconstrained

For the first time in history, a team of critical scholars has produced an encyclopedic compendium of cutting-edge information on the topic that pays no tribute to any power, respects no taboo, poses all the questions worth asking and gives answers exclusively based on real evidence. *Holocaust Encyclopedia* addresses all the major Holocaust crime scenes: Auschwitz, Belzec, Sobibór, Treblinka, Dachau, Bergen-Belsen, Buchenwald, Mauthausen, Babi Yar, Ponary, Janowska, and Maly Trostinets, to name a few. The authors explain how the legend was formed, changed over time, the reasons for these changes and which aspects of the narrative are credible *Holocaust Encyclopedia* examines the execution chambers, gas vans, mass graves, crematoria and cremation pyres. It discusses toxicological issues regarding the various lethal gases claimed to have been used: gasoline and diesel exhaust gases, carbon monoxide, Zyklon B/hydrogen cyanide, to name only a few. How did these tools work, if at all? What traces can we expect to find, if any? And, ultimately, which traces were actually found during forensic investigations undertaken since WWII's end. Large format (8.5"×11"), 634 pages, hardback, case laminate cover, 579 entries, 357 illustrations (101 color, 256 B&W), bibliography, index, #1013, **$110**.

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An Interview With the Son of Alabama Gov. George Wallace

George Wallace Jr. offers insights into father's views on race, state's rights, populism, Elvis, and more

WHAT FOLLOWS IS THE TRANSCRIPT of a radio interview conducted by TBR BOARD OF CONTRIBUTING EDITORS member James Edwards with George Wallace Jr., the son of former Alabama Gov. George Wallace, during an episode of *The Political Cesspool* radio show taped in 2012. This uncensored interview has never before appeared in print. In it, Wallace explains his father's position on race and his belief that, had his father not been shot, Wallace Sr. might very well have gone on to become the Democrats' presidential nominee against President Richard Nixon in 1972.

GEORGE WALLACE JR.
Son of famed populist.

James Edwards: What was it like growing up as the son of one of the most iconic governors in American history?

George Wallace Jr.: Well, it was very interesting. He was a fascinating man in so many ways. His career was one that took off immediately, well beyond the borders of Alabama, and he became a national figure very quickly. Our lives went from the tranquility and peaceful existence of rural Barbour County in southeast Alabama to one of being in the governor's mansion and the son of a very controversial man.

I wrote a book about it called *George Wallace: The Man You Never Knew*. I have always enjoyed writing, and the more I wrote about my father and the events that shaped his life, the more I realized there was a man in my father that many people never really knew in so many ways. I know he was defined early on relative to the issue of segregation, which was part of his journey. But I tried to chronicle his entire journey, which I've done professionally, politically, and personally.

But our lives were very interesting because he rose to the highest levels as a candidate and was winning in 1972 as a conservative Democrat when he was shot and taken out of the race. He has since been called by many prominent writers and editorial columnists—George Will, Dave Broder, Paul Greenberg, Dan Carter, and others—the grandfather of the modern conservative movement.

The Wallace voters of 1972 became the Ronald Reagan voters of 1980. In 2000, I was a delegate at the Republican National Convention, and people from around the country came up to me and told me they had been delegates for my father decades earlier.

Edwards: You included hundreds of truly incredible personal family pictures in the book.

Wallace: The book has 333 photographs, and I could have had a thousand. Where do you stop? There are so many fascinating historical photographs. There are some inter-

esting pictures of my dad and Elvis Presley. Elvis was a great fan, and he used to call my father all the time. Elvis told him one time that he had a "Wallace for President" sign on the front lawn of Graceland in 1968.

After my father was injured [by would-be assassin Arthur Bremer] in 1972, Elvis would call quite often and offer him his various vacation spots around the world, and he said, "George, I'll come pick you up in my jet. We'll just go wherever you want to go." My dad never did, but he was grateful and thanked him. But Elvis was a big fan, and he loved my father.

Edwards: I personally found your father's stand in the 1960s to be commendable. As a populist, he advocated for the people's will. I believe the federal government has overstepped its bounds on too many occasions. Many people still self-segregate to a large degree. It's a choice free people should have. Having a preference is not hatred. I know your father was conflicted by the matter before, during, and after his time in office, but am I mistaken here?

Wallace: The inextricable link between states' rights and the sovereignty of the state—the Tenth Amendment, if you will—was inextricably linked with the issue at the time, which was segregation. And he felt—and the people of Alabama, mostly felt—we should determine our own timetable relative to that. But he was raising constitutional questions at the University of Alabama as to who should run that institution, the federal government or the state of Alabama.

As my dad related to me over time, he said, "Son, we were taught it was in the best interest of both races to be separate." Now, as archaic as that sounds today, the point I make to you is that the people of the South did not have hate in their hearts. Now there are exceptions, of course, to that.

George Wallace Jr. is shown with his father, circa the mid-1960s.

But the battle raging way back then is the same battle that rages today. My father was prophetic in many ways about what he was saying back then. But it was always the race issue that defined him, even though he really transcended it.

On the day he was shot, May 15, 1972, in Laurel, Maryland, he was a million popular votes ahead of the other candidates in the Democratic primary and several hundred delegates ahead. He carried every county in the state of Florida and every county in the state of Michigan. He had truly transcended the issue of race, and he was a national figure, and he was stopped the only way he could have been stopped. I've written extensively about that in my book. There's so much more about his shooting than people will ever really know.

But, yes, the sovereignty of the states, the sense we should determine our own destiny, is where he tried to draw a line, and is a battle still raging today.

Edwards: Do you believe your father was most likely going to be

Double victory follows tragedy: Alabama Gov. George Wallace and his wife Cornelia hold up *The Sun* newspaper with a headline announcing Wallace's victories in the May 16, 1972, Maryland and Michigan Democratic presidential primaries. The governor was paralyzed from the waist down by one of four gunshot wounds suffered on May 15 while campaigning at a shopping center in Laurel, Maryland.

elected president had it not been for the assassination attempt in 1972?

Wallace: We knew something was going to happen. Big momentum was on our side. You could feel it. You knew there was no way he was going to be stopped going to Miami [site of the 1972 Democratic National Convention]. He had the delegates. He was the only conservative running for president that year.

I found a couple of letters in the book from our family archives which were not intended for the public domain, where my father had written Bremer, the man who shot him and left him paralyzed and in pain until the day he died. My dad told Bremer he loved him. He said, "Arthur, I've forgiven you, and, if you'll ask our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ into your heart, you and I will be together in Heaven."

That was truly, in many respects, my father's greatest victory.

Edwards: An incredible movie about your father's life was released in 1997. I remember watching it and found it inspiring. The title, simply enough, is *George Wallace*, and it boasts an all-star cast including Gary Sinise, who played your father, and Angelina Jolie, who played your stepmother. Sinise won an Emmy Award for his portrayal of your father. Most interestingly, he received the Emmy on the very night your father passed away.

Wallace: He did. My understanding is he got the news backstage and then walked out on stage and made the announcement himself that my father had passed away. I later heard Gary in an interview, and he mentioned playing my father was the most intriguing role he had ever played in his career. That was a source of great pride for me.

Edwards: Did you have any interaction with him or the cast during production?

Wallace: I talked to Mare Winningham, the actress who portrayed my mother. They had an opening in Washington I could not make because of a prior engagement, but some friends of mine were there, and I received a note from Sinise about how pleased he was to portray my father. It was an interesting movie, and my father did get to see it. He thought it was fair, meaning even-handed.

Edwards: In addition to writing about your father, you have also written extensively about the South. What do you want people to know?

Wallace: I have always resented how the people of the South, even today, are portrayed by many on the left. There is an agenda at work. It portrays Southerners in such a way as slow and backward. Then you add in the fact we are generally conservative, and the conventional wisdom is that we must be flawed. But we're not flawed.

I'm convinced the people of the South and the spirit of the people of the South are going to save this country. I really believe that. ❖

James Edwards is a member of TBR's Board of Contributing Editors and the outspoken host of *The Political Cesspool*, one of America's most potent talk radio programs. He has made numerous television guest appearances and his work as a political commentator over the past two decades has been the subject of articles in hundreds of print publications and media broadcasts around the world. To hear the show, visit ThePoliticalCesspool.org for more.

The Jewish Question

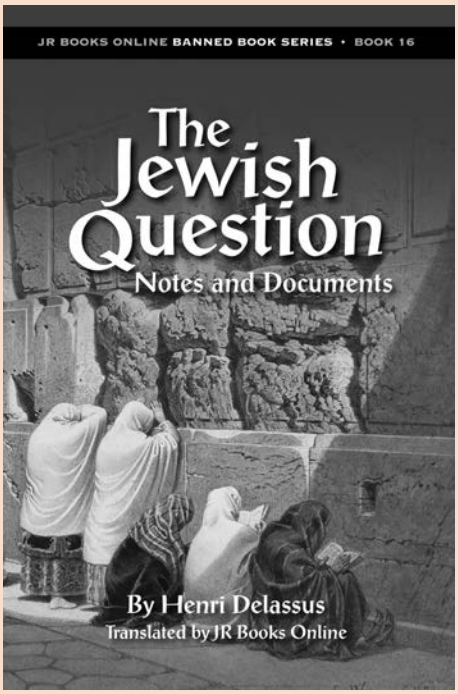
Notes and Documents

First time in English! In conjunction with banned publisher JR Books Online and through donations made to TBR's "Operation Book Rescue," TBR is now able to offer this translated French work on the "Jewish issue." The author, Henri Delassus (1836–1921), a high-ranking Roman Catholic priest, doctor of theology, prothonotary apostolic (official of the Holy See), honorary canon of the diocese of Cambrai, and overtly anti-Jewish and anti-Masonic author, published, in 1910, a seminal three-volume study entitled *La Conjuration antichrétienne* (*Anti-Christian Conspiracy*), in which he shed light on the conspiracy he was convinced existed between high-ranking, influential Jews and Freemasonic lodges with the purpose of destroying European Christendom. For 2,000 years, argues the author, the Jews have been pursuing the destruction of Christianity and the conquest of the entire world.

FR. HENRI DELASSUS

He explains: "To rule the nations, one needs to destroy the institutions that constitute the social order, particularly the Christian one. Hence the 1789 principles, hence the human rights, hence liberalism, whose virus is being inculcated by Freemasonry into every society. These poisons are undermining and killing every single institution: religion, family, motherland, property, army. Nothing can resist them."

Contained in this book is the translation of a work published in 1911 as *La Question Juive: Notes et Documents.* It mainly consists of selected parts from *Anti-Christian Conspiracy* that deal specifically with the actions of powerful Jews. Revealing in some places and prophetic in others, this book should be read by anyone willing to learn about the mistakes of the past so as to avoid repeating them in the future. Softcover, 146 pages, #1037, **$18** plus $5 S&H in the U.S. Order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET. Order online at www.BarnesReview.com.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The Jewish Question
Notes and Documents
By Henri Delassus
Translated by JR Books Online

Explaining Race

How Genes Create Racial Diversity

Race is a real biological fact, deeply rooted in genetics, and is not a "social construct" as deluded far-left, politically correct, woke race-deniers insist

By Arthur Kemp

The science of modern DNA analysis—as used by all the popular home DNA testing kits—has definitively proven that race is a biological reality and that racial differences are genetic in origin.

This science has overturned decades of far-left propaganda that has claimed all races are "99% identical" and the even more idiotic claim that "race is a social construct."

This misrepresentation occurs even though, as will be shown here, there is overwhelming consensus among geneticists and scientists that there are indeed clearly identifiable genetic differences between groups of people. Many medical treatments—such as bone marrow transplants, as one example—are exclusively dependent upon genetic compatibility.

Above, Maclyn McCarty (the scientist who discovered that DNA carried genetic information) shakes hands with Francis Crick as James Watson looks on. Together with Maurice Wilkins, Crick and Watson received the Nobel Prize in 1962 for their discovery of the DNA double helix in 1953.

THE DOUBLE HELIX AND PCR ANALYSIS

Although scientists long suspected the existence of molecules that controlled hereditary attributes, it was only with the 1953 revelation of the double helix model of DNA structure by James Watson and Francis Crick that DNA replication and its role in heredity was finally revealed.[1]

In 1983, the American biochemist Kary Mullis invented polymerase chain reaction (PCR), a groundbreaking technique that revolutionized molecular biology. This breakthrough made it possible to create millions of copies of specific DNA sequences, which provided the breakthrough needed to start developing ancestry trait determination.

HUMAN DNA STRUCTURE

The structure and functioning of human DNA are relatively simple and only appear confusing due to the use of often needless acronyms.

At the core of human DNA is the cell, a tiny organism about 0.00004 of an inch or one thousandth of a millimeter in size. There are 30 trillion cells in an average human body.

Inside each cell is a nucleus, that

contains three important components:

1. Sugar molecules, known as deoxyribose and ribose. These two molecules differ from each other in terms of the numbers of respective carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen atoms;

2. Phosphate molecules; and

3. Five chemicals called base pairs, referred to as nucleobases. These are Adenine (represented by the symbol (A), Cytosine (C), Guanine (G), Thymine (T), and Uracil (U).

When these base pairs (A, C, G, T, or U) combine with one of the two types of sugar molecules, they are called "nucleotides." When these nucleotides form long chains, they are called "polynucleotides."

When two of these polynucleotide strands twist around each other, they form a double-stranded helix, or double helix.

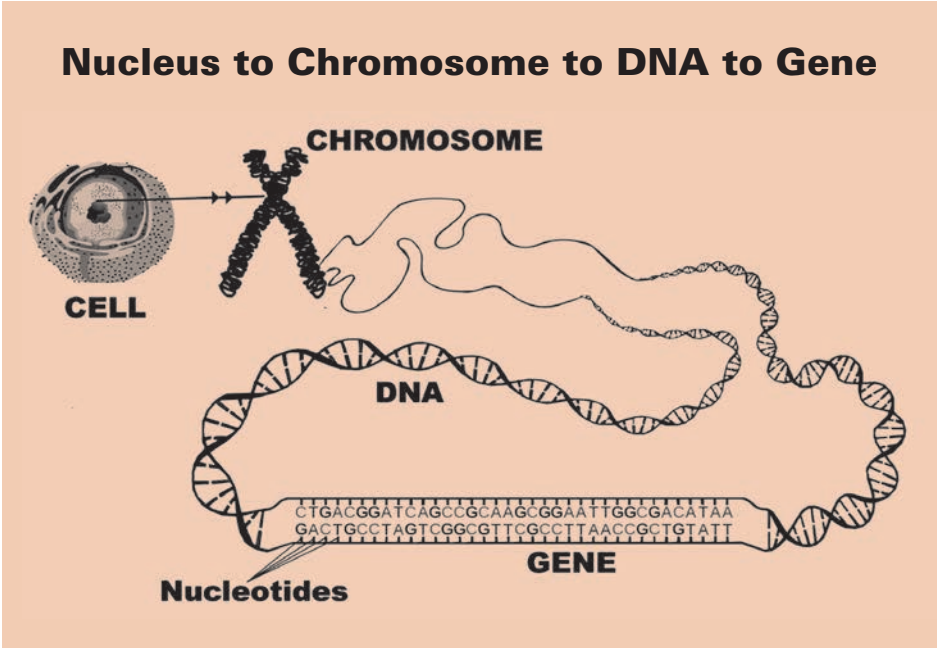
This is the "twisted ladder" structure, which is the most widely known representation of DNA and genetics. The acronym DNA is short for Deoxyribonucleic acid.

The use of the term twisted ladder is particularly helpful in explaining where the base pairs are located—they are the stairs or rungs of the DNA ladder.

This four-letter "alphabet" (A, T, G, and C) is arranged in specific formats, which are called codons. These codons create the specific amino acids that in turn "order" the body to create physical forms.

It is therefore the order in which four of these bases (A, T, G, and C) are placed that constitutes the genetic code of a human.

Another of the human cell's components is a fluid that surrounds the nucleus called the cytoplasm. This fluid contains Ribonucleic acid, or RNA. Just like DNA, this RNA is made up of a chain of nucleotides, except that it has the nucleobase Uracil (U) instead of Thymine (T). RNA also has only a single-strand structure, folded in on itself, and does not have the double or ladder structure of DNA.



RNA's purpose is to control the process through which proteins are generated (using a system called messenger RNA or mRNA, transfer RNA or tRNA, and Ribosomal RNA). RNA also controls the process known as gene regulation, which controls when, how, and how much of a gene is expressed (activated).

Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs) represent differences in a single DNA building block, called a nucleotide. The four nucleotides—adenine A, cytosine C, guanine G, and thymine T—form chemical bonds called base pairs which connect the two sides of the DNA ladder or double helix. It is variations in the connecting order of these base pairs that cause physical differences between individuals. When individuals share enough common traits, they form a related and physically uniform group, called a race.

CHROMOSOMES

A chromosome is a strand of DNA (that is, chains of polynucleotides in the twisted ladder formation) combined with proteins and packed tightly into self-containing units.

All humans have two pairs of sex chromosomes—the DNA strands that determine whether that individual is a male or female, and two pairs of 22 chromosomes that determine everything else about that individual.

The DNA molecules inside a chromosome are tightly wound around proteins (called histone proteins) that compress the DNA strands and help to determine how they behave. There are five basic histone proteins, named H1 to H5.

GENES

A gene is made up of a series of nucleotides on a DNA strand at any specific place on a chromosome. In other words, genes are areas on the chromosomes that are in control of certain functions.

There are at least 20,500 genes in a human, and these genes vary in size between a few hundred DNA bases to more than 2 million bases.

Each individual has two copies of each gene, one inherited from each parent. The actual location of a gene on a chromosome is called a locus (loci in plural).

ALLELES

When any one of two or more genes occur at a given site (locus) on a chromosome, they are called alleles. Alleles may occur in pairs, or there may be multiple alleles affecting the "expression" of a particular trait. This is called the genotype, or the genetic constitution of an individual.

If the paired alleles are the same, the genotype is called homozygous, and, if they are different, the genotype is called heterozygous. An allele is therefore a variant form of a gene.

An allele is called "dominant" when it overrides the traits of other alleles in a heterozygous pairing. When an allele is recessive, it means that it will always be overridden by a dominant allele in any heterozygous pairing.

Alleles are of vital importance in human genetics. They play a major role in determining the traits of an individual, both physical and psychological. These trait-determining alleles may occur in pairs or be in multiple arrays. No matter how they are linked, it is these alleles that determine the expression of the gene: in other words, how it is shaped and created.

When this expression takes the form of the physical appearance of a trait, the result is known as a phenotype. This is the outward physical appearance of that individual.

SINGLE-NUCLEOTIDE POLYMORPHISMS (SNPS)

A single-nucleotide polymorphism (abbreviated to SNP, and often spoken of as a "snip") is the name given to the point where nucleobases (A and C, or G and T) link up.

Each and every SNP represents a difference in a single nucleotide. This can, for example, mean the replacement of the C nucleotide with the T nucleotide in a certain stretch of DNA. This change then alters the entire expression or output of that particular gene.

The manner in which these base pairs combine is the origin of genetic differences between people and races. The human genome contains approximately 3 billion base pairs, and the number of possible combinations is huge: 4 to the power of 3 billion.

Racial types in profile: From left to right, African, Australian Aborigine, European, and Amerindian.

It is at this level of the genome that genetic diversity is created. Different genes arise from specific sequences of these base pairs, and the diversity in base arrangements drives the creation of unique proteins, and, therefore, all human traits.

SNPs are thus the generators of phenotypes: they cause the creation of different physical forms and psychological differences that manifest themselves as racial groups.

SNPs are the primary tool used by DNA tests in ancestry determination, because individuals from closely related groups have similar SNPs. This means that the more closely related individuals are, the more SNPs they will have in common.

HAPLOTYPES: X, Y, AND MTDNA

Each human being possesses some alleles that always remain the same and are never subjected to any sort of change. These alleles are called haplotypes.

Two of these allele groups—the X and the Y—form chromosomes by themselves and are located inside the cell. The X and Y chromosomes serve a primary function in determining the sex of the individual, with the X chromosome being the female chromosome and the Y chromosome being the male counterpart.

Y chromosomes are passed down unchanged from father to son and therefore contain valuable insights into the origin of that individual on his paternal side.

The X chromosome, however, also includes DNA from some of the female's paternal ancestry and is therefore less reliable in determining a solely maternal ancestral descent.

This is where another group of alleles, known as mitochondrial DNA, or mtDNA, plays an important role. Mitochondrial DNA is found outside the nucleus of the cell. The mtDNA serves primarily as the energy source for the cells. Because it is exclusively inherited through the female line, it serves the same purpose in tracking female ancestry in the same way that Y chromosomes do for the male.

Y- and mtDNA groups have been assigned alphabet designations in order to differentiate them from each other. In this way, Y chromosomes are named from A to R, and mtDNA haplogroups are named from A to Z.

When individuals are closely related to one another, they will share Y- or mtDNA groups, most likely from a single, or small group of ancestors. They are therefore reliable indicators of line of descent—and therefore of an individual's original founding group.

Y- AND MTDNA DO NOT DETERMINE APPEARANCE

Even though Y- and mtDNA haplogroups are passed directly from father to son and mother to daughter

respectively, there is currently no evidence to indicate that they determine the overall physical appearance of an individual, and therefore what is perceived as a race.

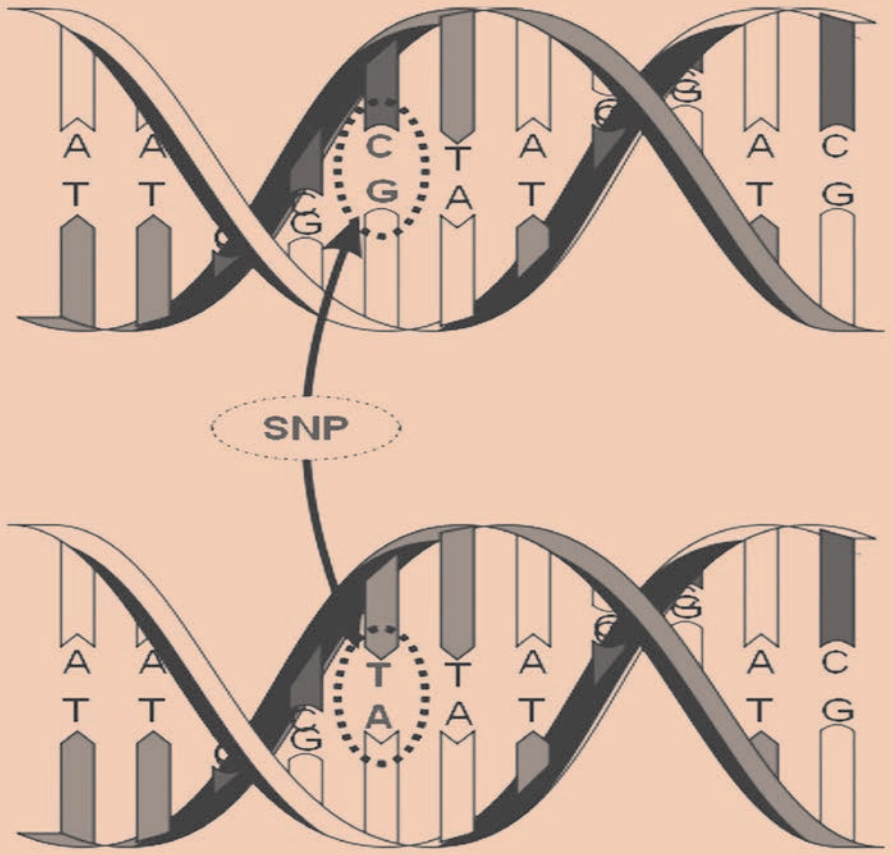
Y- and mtDNA groups do, however, without question, indicate origins from specific areas, and these regions are in turn associated with specific "looks," or phenotypes.

This is because, very often, those who have the specific Y- and mtDNA haplogroups also possess specific sets of autosomal DNA strands—which are the genes that do determine physical appearance and psychological characteristics.

It is, however, worth noting that there are many individuals who possess Y- or mtDNA haplogroups associated with a specific region but who do not share the phenotype, or look, associated with the geography of their haplogroup. All this means is, somewhere in those individuals' family trees, there has been admixture in the male or female line but their autosomal DNA has remained constant.

For example, the spread of the Indo-European language speakers from the steppes of Russia (and the region around the Black Sea) around 5000 B.C. impacted a region stretching from present-day Pakistan to Ireland, and from Scandinavia to Egypt. Thus, the R (and specifically the R1a and R1b Y-haplogroups and their subclades) can be found in geographic regions, in varying quantities, from Pakistan to Ireland, even though the phenotype of the individuals in those regions varies considerably.

Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs)



Position of a single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) inside a DNA strand.

Y- AND MTDNA DIVIDE INTO SEVEN MAJOR GROUPS

When Y and mtDNA Haplogroups are grouped by their geographic origin—or, rather, their regions of greatest preponderance—they divide clearly into seven geographic regions. These regions also correlate directly with the obvious racial groups:

1. Africa (sub-Saharan)
Racial group name: Negroid

- mtDNA Haplogroups: I, L, U3, U6;
- Y-DNA Haplogroups: A, B, and E (M40, M96).

* * *

2. Region: East Asia
Racial group name: Mongoloid

- mtDNA Haplogroups: B, C, D, E, F, G, R11, Y, and Z;
- Y-DNA Haplogroups: C (M217), D, N, O, and P.

* * *

3. Region: Central Asia
Racial group name: Indo-Iranoid

- mtDNA Haplogroups: M, R1–R9, R30, R31, U6, U9, V, and W;
- Y-DNA Haplogroups: F, G (M201), H, K, and L.

* * *

4. Region: Middle East
Racial group name: Semitic

- mtDNA Haplogroups: J, N, R0a, and U7;
- Y-DNA Haplogroups: J, and T.

* * *

5. Region: Oceania
Racial group name: Australoid

- mtDNA Haplogroups: O, P, Q, R12, R14, R21, R22, R23, and S;
- Y-DNA Haplogroups: M, S, and C1.

* * *

6. Region: Europe
Racial group name: Europid

- mtDNA Haplogroups: H, K, T, U1, U5, and U8;
- Y-DNA Haplogroups: I, and R.

* * *

7. Region: Americas
Racial group name: Amerindians

- mtDNA Haplogroups: A, B, C, D, and X;
- Y-DNA Haplogroups: Q.

(Each major haplogroup has several subclades, which are too numerous to list on the simplified list above.)

AUTOSOMAL DNA (ATDNA)

Autosomal DNA (atDNA) is all the DNA material that does not determine the sex of the individual, that is, everything that is outside of the Y- and mtDNA spectrum.

Autosomal DNA contains the SNPs, alleles, and the genes (which are merely defined groups of the latter two), and therefore is the genetic material that provides a wealth of information about an individual, or a group of individuals, including physical characteristics, and psychological traits such as behavior and intelligence. Each of these traits are coded by a specific set of SNPs.

Individuals sharing a large amount of similar autosomal DNA are—obviously—closely related to one another. This is most commonly demonstrated in immediate families but also in larger groups, or tribes, of people.

Within any given group, there are often small variations (mutations) at the SNP level. When one of these variations occurs, the mutation is given its own category, or subgroup, which falls under the main haplogroup heading. These subgroups are given the name subclades or clades.

The first letter of a subclade's name will be the haplogroup alphabet name of its parent haplogroup, followed usually by a hyphen and the name of the SNP that is most different from the parent.

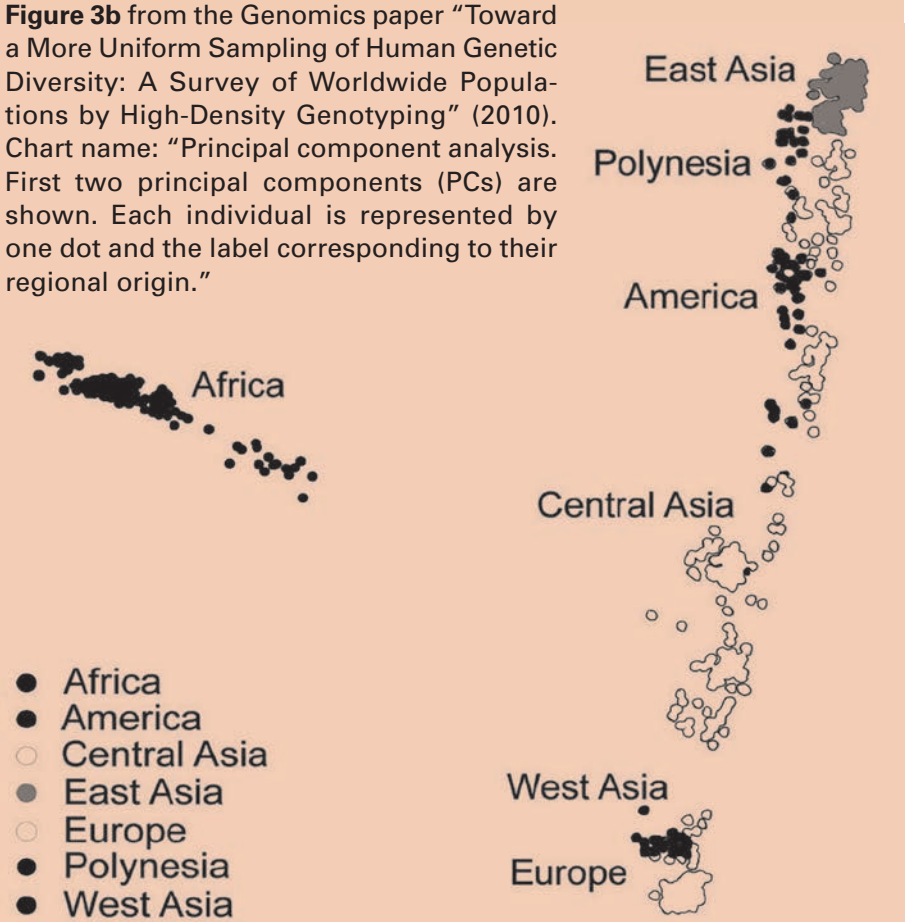
A practical example of this would be the Y chromosome called Haplogroup R. This haplogroup is divided into many subclades. Names of some of the subclades of Haplogroup R include R0a, R1, R1a, R1a1, R2, R3, R5, R5a, R5a1, R5a2, and so on.

Genetic data is therefore obtained via three sources: Y haplogroups, mtDNA haplogroups, and autosomal DNA (specifically the alleles and SNPs).

By studying these three components, it is possible to gain an accurate insight into the geographic origins of individuals, their physical appearance, and the characteristics of that individual, which include personality, cognitive ability, and so on.

SNP Analysis Reveals Seven Races

Figure 3b from the Genomics paper "Toward a More Uniform Sampling of Human Genetic Diversity: A Survey of Worldwide Populations by High-Density Genotyping" (2010). Chart name: "Principal component analysis. First two principal components (PCs) are shown. Each individual is represented by one dot and the label corresponding to their regional origin."



RACE = VARIATIONS IN ALLELES AND SNPS

From the above overview, it can be correctly concluded that all humans share the same basic genetic structure: all humans have cells, the five base pairs, sugar and phosphate molecules, the twisted ladder structure, etc.

It is this commonality which has allowed the left to deceptively claim that there are "no genetic differences between the races."

However, only the willingly blind will deny that groups of people differ in physical characteristics. No one in their right mind will deny that, for example, Chinese people look like Africans, or that Africans look like Europeans, and so on.

Given that there are clear and obvious physical differences between groups of people—and that these physical differences are perceived as races—the obvious question then arises: how are races, that is, groups of individuals with common physical and psychological characteristics, formed?

The answer to this question is surprisingly simple: it is the variation in individual genes at the SNP level that gives rise to the differences that are interpreted as races.

A gene (which, it will be recalled, is merely a collection of nucleotides on any given chromosome's DNA strand) that codes for light skin, will,

for example, be dominant in certain groups of people and be an inherited trait.

Conversely, a gene that codes for dark skin will be found in groups of people with dark skins, which is also an inherited trait.

Tall people will have the SNPs for larger skeletal structure, while intelligent people will have the SNPs that code for a higher IQ.

A group of individuals who are closely related will, for example, share the same SNPs for intelligence, height, or any other characteristic that is inherited.

Similarly, genes that code for specific eye colors, hair colors, hair textures, skeletal structures (which include skull shapes, bone densities, and bone lengths), and all of the other attributes by which race is identified, will be found in the individuals, and groups of individuals, who display those common traits.

These genes are always the result of specific arrays of alleles and specific SNPs. It is these DNA components that determine the outward expression of human genetics; in other words, how individuals are quite literally shaped and created.

When large numbers of individuals share similar gene expression (that is, alleles and SNPs), they will take on a uniform appearance. This uniform appearance takes on the physical form of what is perceived to be a race.

These physical attributes—which are the result of gene expression—along with haplogroup categories, provide the genetic basis of all racial groups.

Autosomal DNA plays the dominant role in shaping the physical appearance of an individual. When enough individuals share specific genes, they will have a similar appearance. It is this "similar appearance" which presents itself as "race," or "racial groups."

It is the difference in these genes, or, more directly put, the difference in the way that the SNPs (and their components) are configured, that causes racial characteristics.

AUTOSOMAL DNA DIVIDES HUMANS INTO SEVEN MAJOR GROUPS

There are many genetic studies that have conclusively determined the role of SNPs in determining race, but perhaps the most significant one to date was produced by an international team of scientists in 2010.

That study, titled "Toward a More Uniform Sampling of Human Genetic Diversity: A Survey of Worldwide Populations by High-Density Genotyping,"[2] was prepared in a joint effort by 10 scientists from the University of Utah, one from the Molecular Genealogy Foundation in Utah, and three from the University of Toronto, Canada.

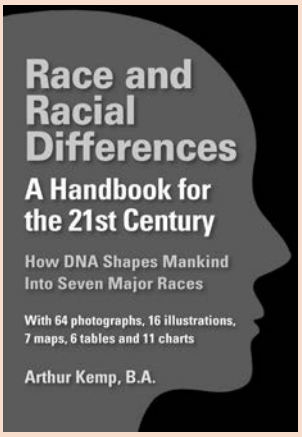
This study conducted its own DNA sampling from 13 worldwide populations "not covered by previous studies" and then combined them with already established and verified worldwide samples consisting of at least 250,000 SNPs from 40 populations spread around the globe on all continents.

The samples were then compared with one another to determine similarities or differences between the SNPs. Using this method, it became possible to map just how close—or how far away—SNPs are from one another in terms of their innate composition.

The results, when projected out in schematic format, conclusively confirmed the division of humans into seven geographic divisions—a fact that was already identified by the Y- and mtDNA haplogroups, and discussed above. (See chart, page 64.)

AFRICAN "GHOST DNA" FROM UNIDENTIFIED ORIGIN

The great distance between the African sample and the rest of the human types, as vividly illustrated in the graphic depicting SNP differences between the races, is caused by two factors: the vast physical and psychological differences between the Negroid race and all other races, and also the existence of what is known as "ghost DNA" in Africans. (See again, chart on facing page.)


Race and Racial Differences
A Handbook for the 21st Century
How DNA Shapes Mankind Into Seven Major Races
With 64 photographs, 16 illustrations, 7 maps, 6 tables and 11 charts
Arthur Kemp, B.A.

Race and Racial Differences A Handbook for the 21st Century—How DNA Shapes Mankind Into Seven Major Races

By Arthur Kemp. Race is real, it is biological in nature, and it is shaped and determined by genetics alone. This book is the first to conclusively show exactly how races are physically and psychologically shaped by individual genes. Using data and references from dozens of highly reputable scientists and journals, this fully referenced work starts with an overview of the development of the study of race, from the earliest times up to the very latest advancements in DNA analysis. From there, it explains how human DNA works and how it relates to geographic locations. When analyzed, the DNA differences divide into seven distinct regions. Each region clusters according to genetic similarity—the definition of race. This provides proof of the biological existence of race, and destroys any claims that race is a "social construct." This work builds on the DNA reality by probing deeper and revealing the exact genes that determine the physical differences we see before us as racial types. What are the seven races? Find out! Softcover, 194 pages, #959, $22 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4.

The Seven Races of Mankind

EUROPID

Types: Nordic, Alpine, Mediterranean
Average IQ: 99 to 105
Eye color: Blue, grey, brown, green
Skull: Generally dolichocephalic
Skin: Very fair to tawny

NEGROID

Types: Bantu, Khoi-San
Average IQ: 55-67
Eye color: Dark brown to black
Skull: Mesocephalic to brachycephalic
Skin: Dark brown to pitch black

MONGOLOID

Types: Han Chinese, Mongol, Japanese
Average IQ: 91-105
Eye color: Dark brown
Skull: Mesocephalic to brachycephalic
Skin: Dark brown to pitch black

AMERIND (American Indians)

Types: Inuit, northern, central, southern
Average IQ: 78-90
Eye color: Dark brown
Skull: Brachycephalic to dolichocephalic
Skin: Light brown, yellow-brown, brown

AUSTRALOID

Types: Negrito, Aborigine, Bornean, Maori, Polynesian
Average IQ: 62-90
Eye color: Dark brown
Skull: Mesocephalic to brachycephalic
Skin color: Light brown to dark brown/black

SEMITIC

Types: Arabs, Jews
Average IQ: 79-100
Eye color: Dark brown to black
Skull: Mesocephalic to dolichocephalic
Skin: Brown to light brown

INDO-IRANOID

Types: Dravidian, pre-Davidian, Iranoid
Average IQ: 72-87
Eye color: Dark brown to black
Skull: Brachycephalic to dolichocephalic
Skin: White, light brown, brown, black

This African ghost DNA was first brought to the scientific world's attention in 2020, when a paper published in the journal *Science Advances* announced that around 19% of DNA sequences in West Africa come from no known human group.[3]

One of the paper's authors, in an interview with National Public Radio surmises:

> [African ghost DNA] comes from a yet-to-be-discovered group. … We do not have a clear identity for this archaic group. That is why we use the term "ghost." It does not seem to be particularly closely related to the groups from which we have genome sequences from.[4]

A DEFINITION OF RACE

There can therefore no longer be any question that race and racial differences are genuine biological realities that are observable to the naked eye, and which are genetic in origin.

This allows for a final definition of race: a closely related group of people whose common physical appearance and psychological are determined by genetic factors alone. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1. Watson, J.D., and Crick, F.H.C. (1953). "A Structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid." *Nature*, 171, pp. 737–738.
2. "Toward a More Uniform Sampling of Human Genetic Diversity: A Survey of Worldwide Populations by High-Density Genotyping," Xing, J., et al., *Genomics* 96 (2010), pp. 199–210.
3. "Recovering Signals of Ghost Archaic Introgression in African Populations," Durvasula, A., et al., *Science Advances*, February 12, 2020, Vol. 6, Issue 7.
4. "'Ghost' DNA in West Africans Complicates Story of Human Origins," National Public Radio, February 12, 2020.

Arthur Kemp is a Rhodesian historian, author, editor and publisher. He is the author of *March of the Titans: A History of the White Race*, one of the most important books ever written. Kemp is also the owner of Ostara Publications, a publisher of hundreds of books about White history from all periods in time. TBR Book Club sells dozens of Kemp's titles. Call us Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET at 202-547-5586 and request a catalog with hundreds of items or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

More Uncensored Books on Race from TBR

The Importance of Race in Civilization

By Wayne Macleod. A grand overview of the relationship between civilization, culture and race. Using historical examples, the author shows that different races create different civilizations, each a reflection of their own inner values. These civilizations and cultures only come to an end when the originating races are destroyed—through physical integration and racial miscegenation. According to the author, "Culture is primarily artistic, that is born from the soul of a people, who may utilize many tools in the pursuit of their achievements. Needless to say, the better the tools the higher the Culture, but, in all cases of Western history, the discoveries of ancient or contemporary peoples that aided Western Civilization were attained by Europeans themselves, never were they the result of culture mixing." Softcover, 100 pages, #1030, $12.

The Children of Ra: Artistic, Historical and Genetic Evidence for Ancient White Egypt

By Arthur Kemp. Lavishly illustrated with over 106 full-color pictures, the 2017 DNA evidence and a historical overview, this book proves that Whites created the initial Egyptian civilization—and that ancient Egyptian culture came to an end once those people had been bred out of existence. Proves Tut was of the same racial stock as Europeans, and discusses the massive DNA testing of Egyptian mummies by scientists. Softcover, now 6 x 9, 83 pages, color interior. #827, **$21**.

The War Against Whites: The Racial Psychology Behind the Anti-White Hatred Sweeping the West

Arthur Kemp reveals that the Black Lives Matter ideologues do not seek "racial equality," but rather the total destruction of White civilization. Kemp says they are driven by a deep mass psychosis which falsely blames White people for all problems encountered by non-Whites trying to fit into a First World society. Kemp deals with unalterable genetic traits—IQ, character, psychology and behavior—and shows they are the true causes of racial disparities in crime, socio-economic status, education and health. Starting with a complete review of the George Floyd incident, this work covers it all! Dissects the myth that police in the U.S. are "hunting Blacks"; shows through official global crime records that Whites are overwhelmingly the victims of non-White criminal attacks; and provides the only solution through which racial conflict can be avoided and all can exist in peace and harmony. Softcover, 290 pages, 473 footnotes, 79 illustrations, three tables, indexed, #885, **$25**.

The Place of Prejudice in Modern Civilization and Other Selected Writings

Sir Arthur Keith was Britain's most famous anthropologist. A president of the Royal Society and the Royal Anthropological Institute, Sir Arthur was knighted for his services to the academic world in 1921. Collected here are six of his most important works that summarize his conclusions on the evolutionary pressures that shaped the origin of races, the differentiation between racial types, and the unique position of Jews within the world's racial framework. The six writings contained in this collection are: "The Place of Prejudice in Modern Civilization"; "On Certain Factors Concerned in the Evolution of Human Races"; "Nationality and Race from an Anthropologist's Point of View"; "The Peoples and Races of Europe"; "The Jews as a Nation and as a Race"; and "Anti-Semitism and Zionism." The section on Zionism, written in 1947, predicts that the Zionist colonization of Palestine would result in a "long and bloody war." Softcover, 171 pages, #973, **$17**.

Heredity: The Cause of Racial Differences in Intelligence

Prof. Henry Garrett was one of America's most respected writers on psychology and racial differences for the first 60 years of the 20th century—but is now almost unknown to the U.S. public. His contributions were, however, immense: He laid the basis for what became the most significant counter to the Franz Boas school of anthropology, which claimed that all racial differences were environmental and not hereditary. Garrett's status in the academic world—and his impeccable anti-Nazi credentials—made it very difficult for the liars of the mass media to smear him, and, thus, they were unable to silence him in most of the academic journals of his day. The only way to silence his voice was to ban his work after his death. This is why his works have, until now, been completely suppressed and had, until this new edition, vanished. Softcover, 109 pages, #967, **$10**.

The Lost White Race

By Ira Calvin. The author takes the stand that there will have to be two worlds, i.e., a White world and a colored world. He maintains that if we don't do this, the White race will die, and in the end there will be only one world: a colored one. The author makes a strong and justifiable appeal for a setup wherein the White race can be assured of continued existence, which, he believes, is the best thing for the future of the world, i.e., a White homeland like all other races have. Softcover, 184 pages, #661, **$20**.

The Aryan Race: Its Origins and Its Achievements

A beautifully written cultural history of the Indo-European peoples. The author, a classical scholar, defines "Aryan" as a "linguistic race" spanning the areas occupied by the great Indo-European invasion, reaching from India to Ireland, and proceeds to analyze all aspects of the cultures across this vast region. Along the way, he proves that the broad family of Indo-European language speakers had a common origin at some distant point in the past. It includes an overview of the development of ancient Indo-European households, farming arrangements, legal systems, culture, religion, language and political development. Read of the tales from the Rig-Vedas, their similarity to Greek and Roman myths, and the parallels with the Norse Eddas. It is a treasure trove of facts and myths that reflects the genius of the Indo-Europeans. Softcover, 252 pages, #829, **$25**.

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Wild West Lawmen

Sometimes Old West sheriffs were more dangerous than the outlaws

By John Tiffany

Thanks to Hollywood, TV and, before that, dime novels, a few names of good guys and bad guys of the old Wild West are known to one and all. This includes names like Wild Bill Hickok, Wyatt Earp, Bat Masterson, Billy the Kid, Jesse James and others. Often the legends of these individuals are exaggerated, and some of the heroes and villains of our collective childhood are made up from the whole cloth. But there were plenty of real-life good guys who were as colorful and dangerous as any outlaw, yet who are nearly forgotten, and deserve to be remembered. What follows are short biographies of just a few of these forgotten Wild West lawmen.

SAM SIXKILLER

Sam Sixkiller is a very interesting but neglected Western gunslinger. Born in 1842, the colorfully named Sixkiller was a half-White Cherokee lawman in Oklahoma back when it was called the Indian Territory, not yet opened to paleface settlement. Sixkiller initially enlisted in the Confederate Army, but something happened, and he wound up fighting for the Yankees instead, joining the Union Army in 1863. He eventually saw combat in Arkansas and the Indian Territory. Many Indians owned slaves, and the territory was split between pro-Union and pro-Confederacy factions. Between conventional fighting and bushwhacker raids, the territory, in many areas, was reduced to a wasteland by the end of Lincoln's War. In May 1865, Sixkiller was discharged and returned to his farm and his wife Fannie.

The slaves in the territory were declared free, but their former owners resented the change and used violence to drive out the freedmen, often burning down their houses. Adding cattle rustling, bootlegging, intertribal conflicts, and criminal opportunities opened up by railroad-building to the mix, the Indian Territory was indeed a very wild and dangerous place.

> Elfego Baca survived one of the most amazing gunfights in the history of the Wild West.

In 1874 Sam's father Redbird Sixkiller talked the young man into taking a job as sheriff in the town of Tahlequah. For several years, Sixkiller cleaned up his jurisdiction and maintained law and order. However, in late 1878, he ran into trouble with the wealthy Thompson family of Indians, shooting down their son Jeter when the boy was involved in illegal activity.

The Thompsons sparked an investigation into Jeter's shooting, which resulted in Sheriff Sixkiller being suspended without pay pending a hearing before the National Council of the Cherokee. In the November 1879 hearing, Sixkiller was absolved of wrongdoing and reinstated, but without the pay he missed during his suspension. This prompted Sixkiller to quit. By 1880, Sixkiller was working three jobs: as a sheriff in Muskogee, as a U.S. marshal, and as a security guard for the Missouri-Pacific Railroad.

During his life, Sixkiller exchanged gunfire with a slew of bad guys: "Half-blood" Dick, Sixkiller's most bitter enemy, Willis Petitt, an emancipated Black slave; "Mule Thief" Bollen; "Badman" Dick Glass, who wore a bullet-proof vest; female bootleggers Cunningham and Annie; other bootleggers including "Simple" Frank, "King" Solomon Coppell and others; "Wise" Solomon Coon, a train thief and bootlegger; Barney Sweeny; "Highwayman" Bill Rider; and deadly gunfighters like "Baron" Gus, William Fox, "Wild" Charley Buffington and Tandy Walker.

Sweeny, an ex-member of the Jesse James gang, and his gang of train robbers shot it out with Sixkiller. Sixkiller killed one of these robbers and brought Sweeny in alive, eluding a

vigilante mob that wanted to lynch the prisoner.

In 1886, Sixkiller was killed by two outlaws trying to steal his weapons. After his death, President Grover Cleveland signed a bill that made assault on an Indian Territory policeman a federal offense.

TOM SMITH

"Bear River" Tom Smith is said to have been born in 1838 in New York City. By 1862, he was serving in the New York City Police. By 1867, he had headed west and worked laying track for the Union Pacific Railroad in Nebraska. By 1868, his crew had reached Wyoming, and the wild and lawless town of Bear River sprang up around their work camp. Smith put his experience to work protecting law-abiding workers from the drunken excesses of the railroad workers, strike-breaking thugs, and vigilantes.

Tom had allegedly shot dead 14 men and wounded many more by the time events came to a head in the Bear River riot of 1868. Legend has it that some workers were falsely imprisoned in the town jail, and Tom and some fellow railroad workers exchanged prolonged bouts of gunfire with vigilantes and strike-breakers, eventually freeing their coworkers. In the process, they destroyed the jailhouse and the anti-labor newspaper, but Smith was severely wounded. Order was restored by the arrival of federal troops from Fort Bridger, a fur-trading outpost established in 1842 on Blacks Fork on the Green River, in what is now Uinta County, Wyoming

Upon recovering from his wounds, Tom gave up alcohol forever and continued protecting the railroad workers as construction extended through Utah. In May 1870, he became the town marshal for violent Abilene, Kansas, and tamed the town by enforcing the municipal ordinance that only he, within the town, could bear arms. Tom tried to arrest the murderous gunslingers Moses Miles and Andrew McConnell but was shot down with rifle fire. Then, one of his quarries finished him off with an ax. Abilene thereafter returned to its lawless ways.

PERRY OWENS
Fearless Western lawman.

COMMODORE PERRY OWENS

Another forgotten hero is "Commodore" Perry Owens, named for the naval hero of the War of 1812. Born in 1852, he made his mark as a gunslinging cowboy driving off rustlers.

In 1880s Arizona, he hired on at a stagecoach station as a rifleman charged with driving off Indian attacks. His reputation began to grow as a dead shot. He then signed on as a security guard for a railroad, also killing buffalo for the railroad barons. It is alleged he single-handedly drove off an obstreperous Apache raiding party after they killed his companions. In the process, two Apache warriors were killed by Owens.

He went on to be elected as Apache County sheriff. In September 1887, while trying to subdue one of the factions involved in the Pleasant Valley War, a gunfight ensued. Referred to as the Owens-Blevins Shootout, Owens took on several men and came out unscathed. Rather than seeing Owens as a hero, he was relieved of his position as sheriff. He moved on to Seligman, Arizona, where he ran a saloon, dying peacefully in 1919 at the age of 66, eventually being buried in Flagstaff.

ELFEGO BACA

Another colorful character was Elfego Baca, a White Mexican. Born in Socorro, New Mexico, in 1865, Baca gained a reputation as a tough lawman after the discovery of silver in the Magdalena Mountains. When cowboys from the Slaughter Ranch started drinking and shooting up the town of Frisco, Baca arrested one of the cowboys. Then, 150 of the ranch hand's friends gathered in the street demanding the man's release. Baca fired into the mob, killing one man.

The crowd dispersed, but they were back the next morning, intent on killing Baca and releasing their friend. Shooting broke out, and Baca took cover in a nearby house. A gun battle ensued for more than 30 hours, with the cowboys firing some 4,000 rounds into the flimsy structure. Yet Baca continued shooting, like a cat with nine lives—in fact, earning him the nickname "El Gato."

Tired of wasting their bullets, the cowboys tried to set fire to the roof of the building but failed, as it was made of sod. They then tried setting off a dynamite charge at one corner of the house, but even that failed. After killing four cowboys and wounding eight more, Baca emerged without a scratch.

He was charged with murder but was acquitted when the door to the house was admitted into evidence with more than 400 bullet holes in it.

Later, serving as a sheriff, he sent

letters to many lawbreakers, telling them to turn themselves in by a certain date or he would "know you intend to resist arrest, and I will shoot you." Most of the wrongdoers peacefully turned themselves in as a result.

Baca signed on as a U.S. marshal in 1890, serving two years before giving up law enforcement. He then became a lawyer in Socorro. He was important in New Mexico politics for his ability to deliver the Hispanic vote. He then became a private detective and wrote a weekly column for the Spanish-language newspaper *El Nuevo Mexicano*.

According to a biographer, Baca was far from perfect: "He drank too much, talked too much and had a weakness for wild women. He was often arrogant, and … he showed no compunction about killing people."

On his 75th birthday, Baca boasted to a reporter that he had defended 30 men charged with murder and had lost only one case. Baca died at the ripe old age of 80.

BUD LEDBETTER

Born in 1852 in Aurora, Arkansas, and serving as a deputy sheriff in Johnson County for 10 years, James Franklin "Bud" Ledbetter, a giant of a man, gained a reputation as a ferocious fighter against thieves and killers.

He drifted to the Indian Territory in 1894, where he worked for a while for an express company, then was recruited as a deputy U.S. marshal—one of the coolest-headed officers ever to wear the star. He singlehandedly brought in four members of the train-robbing Jennings gang.[1]

As police chief of Muskogee, Oklahoma, Ledbetter was once called upon, with two deputies, to arrest several squatters in a house there. The occupants shot at Ledbetter, riddling his clothes with bullet holes. Miraculously, he was unwounded. Later, a newspaper editor asked him how he felt when the men were shooting at him. With amazing understatement, he admitted that he had been "a little fretted."

Ledbetter was police chief for two years and lived in Muskogee for the rest of his life, passing on in 1937.

DAVE J. COOK

Dave J. Cook was born sometime around 1840 to 1842. He was a Colorado sheriff in the 1860s and, in the 1870s, was police chief of Denver. In his career, he was responsible for over 3,000 arrests. At the time, there was no standardization and no training for the office of sheriff. However, Cook fixed that. He compiled a basic set of rules called "Self-Preservation" in his 1882 book *Hands Up! or Twenty Years of Detective Life in the Mountains and on the Plains*. The rules became somewhat of a standard operating manual for Western peace officers. Some of his rules included:

- Never hit a prisoner over the head with your pistol because you may afterward want to use your weapon and find it disabled;
- Never attempt to make an arrest without being sure of your authority;
- When you attempt to make the arrest of a desperado, have your pistol in your hand or be ready to draw when you make yourself known. … My motto has been, "It is better to kill two men than to allow one to kill you";
- After your prisoner is arrested and disarmed, treat him as a prisoner should be treated—as kindly as his conduct will permit. You will find that, if you do not protect your prisoners when they are in your possession, those whom you afterward attempt to arrest will resist you more fiercely; and
- Never trust much to the honor of prisoners (your safety or their custody). Nine out of 10 of them have no honor.

HENRY ANDREW (HECK) THOMAS

Henry Andrew (Heck) Thomas was born in Athens, Georgia, in 1850. Reared and educated in Atlanta, he got the nickname "Heck" at an early age. His parents wanted him to become a Methodist minister, but the young man had other ideas. His male relatives—his father and several uncles—served in the Confederate Army and, at age 12, Thomas himself was a Rebel courier at the front of the fighting in Virginia. When Union Gen. Philip Kearny was killed during the Battle of Second Manassas, Gen. Robert E. Lee personally ordered Thomas to return Kearny's horse and belongings to his widow, crossing through the lines under a flag of truce. Said Thomas, "It was one of the proudest moments of my life."

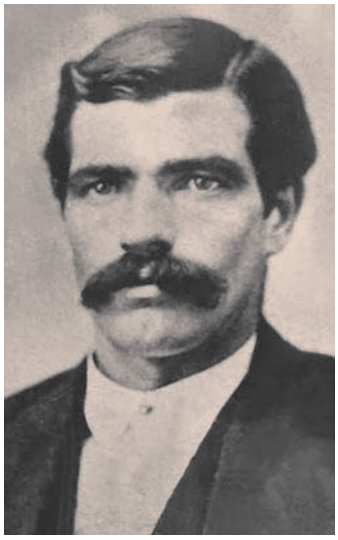
At the age of just 17, Thomas joined the Atlanta police force, soon thereafter marrying his cousin, Isabelle Gray and starting a family. Thomas gained fame as a fearless lawman after being wounded in one of the city's race riots.

In 1875, Thomas moved his family to Galveston, Texas, going to work as a guard for the Texas Express Company and the Houston and Texas Central Railroad. Train robberies at the time were rampant. In 1878, the Sam Bass gang tried to rob a train some 12 miles southeast of Dallas. In the shootout, Thomas was injured, but the gang came away empty-handed because Thomas had stashed the cash in an unlit stove while putting decoy packages in the safe. By the time the bad guys discovered they had been tricked, the train was miles away.

In 1885, he left his position as chief agent for Texas Express to run for chief of police. He lost by a narrow margin and went to work for the Fort Worth Detective Association. Soon, he was chasing Jim Lee and his brother "Pink." These were murderous members of the notorious Lee gang of horse and cattle rustlers.

In May 1885, U.S. Marshal James Guy formed a posse to pursue the gang. They were ambushed, and four posse members were killed. Rewards adding up to some $7,000 were posted for the brothers.

After a steady four months of searching, Thomas and his posse caught up with the brothers in a hayfield near Dexter, Texas. Given a chance to surrender, the brothers' only answer was the sound of their Winchesters, and, in the melee that



TOM SMITH
Apache County sheriff.

BUD LEDBETTER
Indian Territory marshal.

DAVE J. COOK
Denver police chief.

HECK THOMAS
Wounded multiple times.

followed, the Lees were slain.

Not long thereafter, in 1886, Thomas was appointed deputy U.S. marshal and moved his family to Fort Smith, Arkansas, the stomping grounds of infamous "Hanging Judge" Isaac Parker. For the next seven years, Thomas would earn a reputation as one of the Wild West's most effective lawmen, apprehending dozens of notorious outlaws including members of the Doolin, Dalton, and Bass gangs.

Often working single-handedly, Thomas would bring more outlaws—bootleggers, horse thieves, murderers and others—to justice than any other marshal working in the Arkansas and Oklahoma (Indian Territory) area.

Though his career was succeeding, his marriage was crumbling. His wife Isabelle became weary of frontier life and her husband's long absences. So, she divorced him and went back to Georgia with their five children.

However, while Thomas was recuperating in 1888 from wounds suffered in the line of duty, he met a schoolmarm and preacher's daughter named Mattie Mowbray. In October 1889 the couple married in Arkansas City, Kansas, and Thomas began a second family.

By 1891, Thomas and two other deputy marshals, Chris Madsen and Bill Tilghman, started working together to bring in some of the most notorious outlaws of the Wild West, becoming known as the "Three Guardsmen." (Bud Ledbetter, mentioned earlier, later became known as the "Fourth Guardsman.")

Ironically, Bob and Grat Dalton had once been deputy U.S. marshals themselves. And Thomas had once worked closely with their brother Frank Dalton, who had been killed in the line of duty. Old times did not, however, prevent Thomas from being their nemesis.

After the gang robbed a train in Adair, Oklahoma, Thomas persistently tracked them into the Osage Nation and located their campsite some 29 miles south of Coffeyville.

On October 5, 1892, the Dalton gang tried to pull off a simultaneous robbery of two banks in Coffeyville, Kansas, aiming to steal enough cash so they could escape to South America and retire from a life of crime. However, the townspeople shot them down while they tried to make their getaway with the cash. Gang members and four citizens were killed.

Word came to Thomas that four gang members, including Bob and Grat, had been killed in Coffeyville. Another brother, Emmett Dalton, was a survivor, although severely wounded, with 23 gunshot wounds. Thomas went on to Coffeyville and identified the bodies for the Wells Fargo Company. Thomas said Bob Dalton was the most accurate shot he had ever seen.

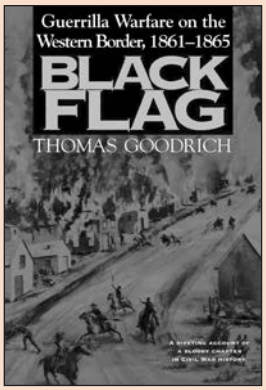
While working in the Indian Territory, Thomas arrested more than 300 wanted men in a deadly job that felled 15 other officers. Thomas himself was wounded at least six times during gunfights. During his tenure Thomas was noted for going after the most dangerous outlaws, because the rewards were higher.

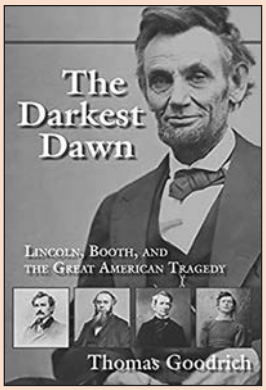
After a heart attack in 1909, he finally retired from law enforcement, aged 59. Three years later, he died of Bright's disease and was buried in Lawton, Oklahoma. ❖

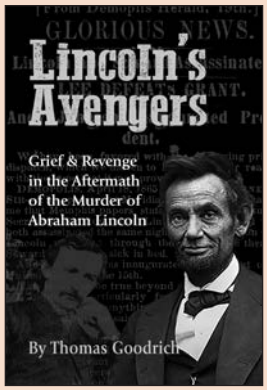
ENDNOTE:

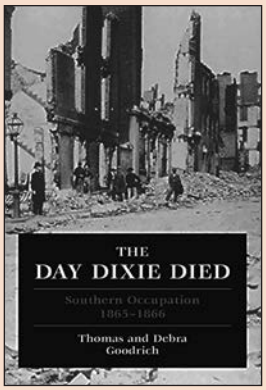
1. According to author Kathy Weiser-Alexander in her book *Legends of America*, "In 1899, Al Jennings was sentenced to life in prison, but, due to the legal efforts of his brother John, his sentence was reduced to five years. He was freed on technicalities in 1902 and received a presidential pardon in 1904 by President Theodore Roosevelt. Before he turned to a life of crime, Jennings, who was an attorney, ran for Oklahoma governor in 1914 but was soundly defeated."

John Tiffany was the longtime editor of The Barnes Review magazine until his untimely death several years ago. This article is from a small collection of unpublished articles we have discovered in his old files. We hope to bring you more from these files when we can in the future.









Books from the Late Tom Goodrich

Black Flag: Guerrilla Warfare on the Western Border, 1861–1865—A Riveting Account of a Bloody Chapter in Civil War History

By Thomas Goodrich. From 1861 to 1865, the Missouri-Kansas border was the scene of death and destruction. Thousands died, and entire populations were violently uprooted. It was here also that some of the greatest atrocities in American history occurred. Yet in the great national tragedy of the Civil War, this savage warfare has seemed a minor episode. Drawing from a wide array of contemporary documents—including diaries, letters, and first-hand newspaper accounts—Thomas Goodrich presents a hair-raising report of life in this merciless guerrilla war. Filled with dramatic detail, Black Flag reveals war at its very worst, told in the words of the participants themselves. Bushwhackers, Jayhawkers, soldiers, civilians, scouts, spies, runaway slaves and the guerrillas all tell of their terrifying ordeals. Black Flag is a brutally honest account. Softcover, 192 pages, #817, **$20**.

Lincoln's Avengers: Grief & Revenge in the Aftermath of the Murder of Abraham Lincoln

Many volumes have been written about the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. But few, if any, accounts have ever discussed the campaign of revenge that gripped the nation after the murder. Any person who did not show the requisite grief at Lincoln's death was vilified. Some people were tarred, feathered and forced to carry American flags in public humiliations. Men who bore even a passing resemblance to assassin John Wilkes Booth were lynched. Mobs appeared at the houses of former President Franklin Pierce—a New Hampshire native and a fierce opponent of abolition—and demanded that he display the flag. When it was noticed that there were no signs of mourning on the house of former President Millard Fillmore, an angry mob slung mud and splashed black ink on the residence. In New York City, a gang of club-wielding teenagers burst into the home of Julia Tyler, widow of John Tyler, the 10th president, a Southerner, to make sure no Confederate symbols were present. Riotous mobs threatened to hang thousands of Confederate POWs on the spot around the country. People with a grudge against a neighbor took the opportunity to press false claims so as to exact revenge on their rivals. In The Purge, author Thomas Goodrich has compiled scores of eyewitness accounts that each, in its own way, helps uncover the truth about this troubling period of time—one that has been completely ignored by almost every other historian. Softcover, 108 pages, illustrated, #874, $**12.50**.

The Darkest Dawn: Lincoln, Booth and the Great American Tragedy

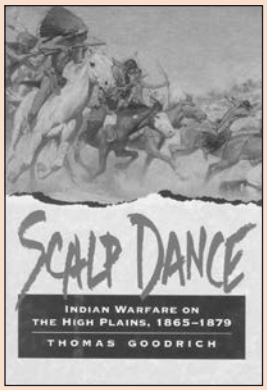
Many books have discussed the killing of Lincoln, but few have shown us the immediate aftermath of the president's assassination: the public panic … the news that other members of the cabinet had been targeted or attacked, the massive manhunt for Booth, the arrest of the alleged conspirators and a populace begging for revenge—all of this happening even as a war was still raging in some parts of the country. But this story has never been told with the immediacy and intimacy of *The Darkest Dawn* by Tom Goodrich. Softcover, 376 pages, #842, **$22**.

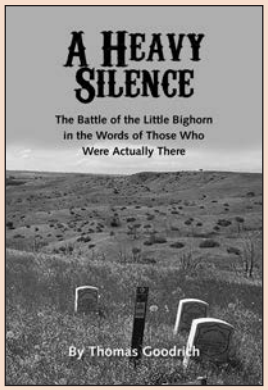
The Day Dixie Died: The Occupied South 1865–1866

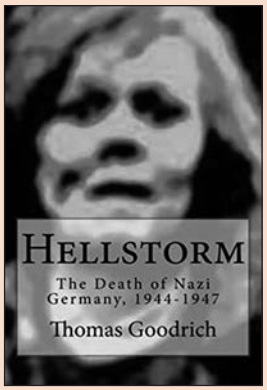
By historians Thomas and Debra Goodrich. Starting with the assassination of Lincoln, the authors trace the history of Reconstruction, the death, destruction, crime, starvation, exile and anarchy that pervaded those terrible years. Few books give you the actual truth about this period in time, but this one does—in graphic detail. Many photos. Possibly the best book on the subject ever written. Softcover, 320 pages, #273, **$22**.

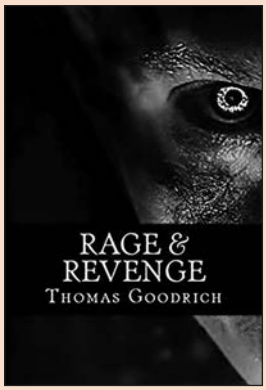
Scalp Dance: Indian Warfare on the High Plains, 1865–1879

By Thomas Goodrich. From the Sand Creek Massacre in 1864 through Custer's Last Stand in 1876 to the final defeat of the mighty Sioux and Cheyenne nations in 1878, *Scalp Dance* reveals the bloody, bitter clashes between two cultures—one bent on









conquest, the other defending its land in the only way it knew how. Drawing heavily from diary accounts, letters and personal memoirs, a spellbinding tale of life and death on the prairie has been crafted. Individual fates are told, each its own drama. It also discusses the brutality with which the Indians treated their enemies, most of which is glossed over today in history books. Some of the most savage war in world history was waged on the American Plains from 1865 to 1879. Softcover, #210, 340 pages, **$22**.

A Heavy Silence: The Battle of the Little Bighorn in the Words of Those Who Were Actually There

Much has been written about the Battle of the Little Bighorn, and even more about the ill-fated commander of the 7th Cavalry who led the troops who were massacred that day, George Armstrong Custer. But few, if any, have heard from those who actually witnessed the battle—the cavalrymen, the officers and those who came upon the battlefield after that dreadful two-day fight to the death. In this illustrated booklet created by The Barnes Review history magazine, author Tom Goodrich takes us on a journey back to the Little Bighorn and allows the men who were there to speak for themselves in their own gripping words. As cavalry scout Billy Jackson said while he and several mates were trying to slip their way past bloodthirsty Indian braves lurking in the surrounding ravines, "Ahead of us was black darkness, heavy silence. As we went on, our hearts became more and more heavy; we feared that all of the troops had been killed." Now hear from dozens more! Fortunately, it appears one man from Custer's doomed command survived, and we have included an extra bonus article that discusses the tale of Frank Finkel—who survived the slaughter by pure luck. Also included are 15 illustrations with enlightening captions covering all kinds of fascinating tidbits about the battle and the commanders. Softcover, 60 pages, saddle-stitched, **$10**.

Hellstorm: The Death of Nazi Germany, 1944–1947

There has never been such a gripping retelling of WWII as one will find in *Hellstorm: The Death of Nazi Germany*. Readers will see what Allied airmen saw as they rained down death on German cities; what those below felt as they trembled in their bomb shelters; the horrors of the Eastern Front during the last months of fighting, the mud, blood, and madness. Readers will witness for themselves the worst nautical massacre in history, the greatest mass migration known to man, and the fate of those wretched victims in postwar death camps. Softcover, 390 pages, #549, **$30**.

TBR is sad to announce that, in December 2024, author Tom Goodrich passed away at age 77 after a long and distinguished career as a Revisionist writer. Buy his books while they last!

Rage & Revenge: Torture and Atrocities in War & Peace

Rage & Revenge is a terrifying, up-close and personal look at what war and its aftermath are really like. For too long, the true nature of combat and the "peace" that follows has been concealed from the general public. Most who have never witnessed war naively assume that there are rules and laws governing such contests. As the reader of *Rage & Revenge* will quickly discover, nothing could be further from the truth. Covering such wars as the Indian Wars during the conquest of the American West, and the island hopping of the American military against the Japanese, Thomas Goodrich weaves a torrid tale of some of the most horrific crimes committed during war. Softcover, 222 pages, #841, *$20*.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

APARTHEID ISRAEL A MISNOMER

Thank you for the articles on Palestine [TBR, January/February 2025]. They were very insightful and helpful. Personally, I hate it when the left talks about "Apartheid Israel" and compares the treatment of Palestinians to the treatment of Africans under Apartheid.

It is a false comparison:

• Apartheid South Africa never phosphorus bombed Africans in the "townships."

• Apartheid South Africa built hospitals for Africans, and did not blow them up.

• Apartheid South Africa built schools for Africans, and did not blow them up.

• Apartheid South Africa gave work to Africans, and did not starve them.

• Apartheid South Africa gave "homelands" to Africans, and did not drive them out of their traditional areas.

• Apartheid South Africa gave money to the African homelands to build them up, and did not bomb and destroy all infrastructure.

• Apartheid South Africa helped African numbers to grow and did not genocide them out of existence.

It is completely incorrect to compare Israel's treatment of Palestinians to Apartheid South Africa's treatment of Africans. In fact, I would go as far to say that it is a grave insult to South African Apartheid.

Tertius De Boer
South Africa

FELONS IN CHARGE

The secretary-general of the United Nations (UN) has rightly and courageously called on Israel to stop its genocide in Gaza. The felons in charge of Israel show contempt for the UN, as well as for the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court, by perpetuating their crimes and extending them to Lebanon, Syria, and Yemen. They might pause if an International Genocide Tribunal on Israel were set up stipulating death penalties matching the enormity of their crimes, namely in a tented prison camp with dwindling, water, food, medical, and energy supplies for as long as it takes.

Dr. James B. Thring
Ministry of Peace UK

A GREAT FRIEND PASSES

Good grief! I'm so shocked, and very sad to hear the news of losing that great historian and friend Tom Goodrich. A few years ago, Tom came to stay as my guest at my chateau in Germany, where he continued his writing in the peace and quiet of those dairy-farming rolling plains of the Little Red Riding Hood region, where the cautionary tale was first discovered. Great company, although the cold weather was tough on an ever-sunny Florida guy!

During his career, and his battle with leukemia, he always fought back against adversity and maintained his nearly impossible-to-dim spirit. A good description of Tom was a non-egotistical servant of the truth. A rare and kindly comrade, I say, "long live the legacy of Tom Goodrich!"

Lady Michèle Renouf
Europe

MORE SAD NEWS

The passing of Jürgen Graf is indeed very sad news. I had the great pleasure and honor of working closely with Jürgen during the course of about a year as he was translating my book *Sorry Mom, I Was Wrong About the Holocaust* into German. It became a very difficult task for him to do, as it was during that time that he became seriously ill. I cannot say enough about this man, his wisdom, kindness, knowledge, intelligence, integrity, and I could add many more words. Now he is at peace and need no longer suffer. He was a man of great virtus [valor, excellence, courage].

Monika Schaefer
Via email

LOVES GÖTZ

Wow! That article in [the January/February 2025 issue of TBR] on Teutonic knight Götz von Berlichingen was amazingly inspirational. What a man! And the wealth of illustrations was superb. Kudos to your entire staff for that article presentation. I took the gorgeous issue and went to my local copy shop and had the cover enlarged on nice paper and framed it. Old Götz is looking down on me as I write this letter! Thanks again for that great bit of European history. And also, please accept my plaudits for the rest of that issue—from the Mideast coverage to the Suffragette terrorists to the Confederate spies in Canada to the interview with the policeman who booked Rosa Parks. This is why I subscribe to TBR.

Jim Adams
Ohio

DON'T NEED THAT BOOK

With regard to your book *The Greatest Jesus Mystery of All Time*, I would like to inform you that when the Bible doesn't mention certain facts, it means that these facts are not necessary for a better understanding of the history of Jesus' life and works. Also, Jesus was the son of a carpenter, so he was taught the same profession by his father and, more importantly, as a Jewish boy in that period, he was taught the prophets and other Jewish books, but most importantly was taught by his heavenly Father to prepare for his ministry.

Louise Duit
Via Email

[The Barnes Review maintains an open mind on, and is fascinated by, all kinds of issues, secular and religious

alike. By the way, *The Greatest Jesus Mystery of All Time: Where Was Christ Between the Ages of 12 and 30?* (softcover, 186 pages, #1031, $17) and *Mystery of the Magi: The Quest to Identify the Three Wise Men* (softcover, 304 pages, #1032, $22) are all available from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. See the handy order form on page 80 of this issue for discounts and S&H.—Ed.]

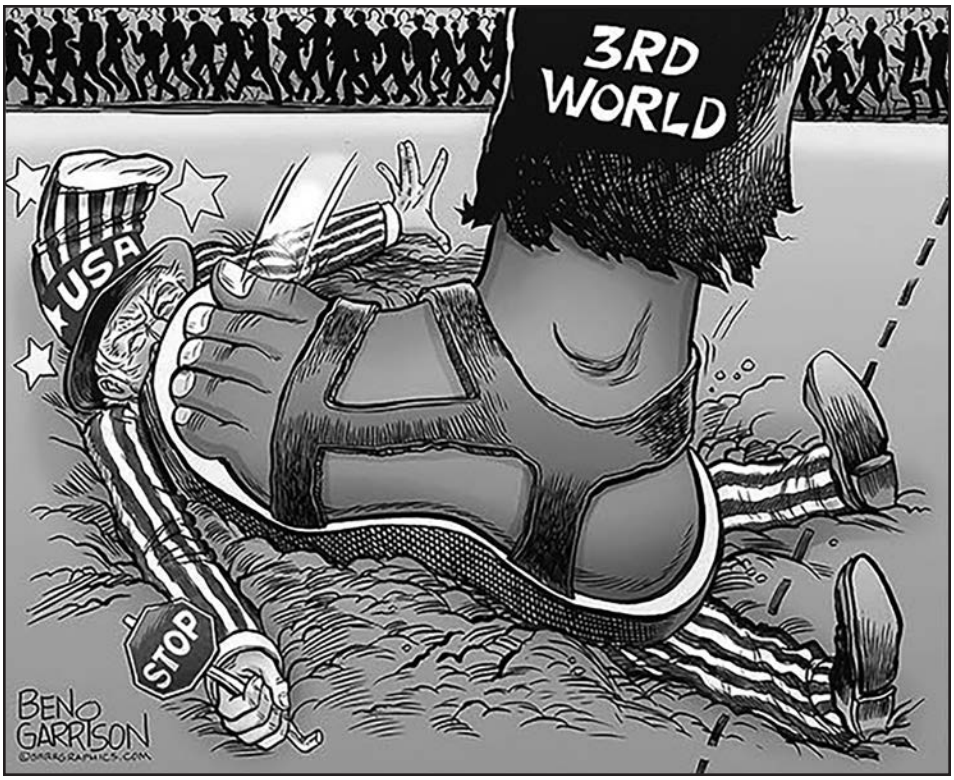
GERMAN ELECTIONS

We were in Austria and Germany leading up to the recent elections and saw the signs for Herbert Kickl. In Vienna, they were defaced with a Hitler mustache drawn on the photo. (I mean, he does promote rule of law and following the Austrian constitution, as well as free-market capitalism, so he must be a "Nazi," right? Wait, does the "zi" part of "Nazi" not refer to the "sozialistische" (socialist) part of the word "Nationalsozialistische" (national socialist), as in "Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei" (National Socialist German Workers' Party)? In the Austrian countryside, they were not defaced.

The cities are overrun with Muslim migrants to the point that Munich is hardly recognizable as a German city. In Germany, there are now an average of two gang rapes per day, predominantly Muslim men raping German women. I am glad the Marxists in charge care so much about German women!

Salzburg was notably more preserved than other cities. That's where the Austrian plagiarism expert Stefan Weber is from, who recently exposed Qué Mala Harris's plagiarism. (Due to the Democratic National Convention lecture about how to correctly pronounce her name, author Doug Casey pronounces Kamala's first name "Qué Mala"—how bad.)

Since then, I have been listening in German to every press conference and interview I can by Kickl and by Alice Weidel and Tino Chrupalla. Likewise, Polish Member of the European Parliament Dominik Tarczynski and Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán. Also, German journalist Peter Hahne. His recent book is titled *Ist das euer Ernst?"* ("Are You Serious?!"). They are excellent. We need more people like them in the United States. Kickl's pre-election speech in front of St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna was fantastic. I was lucky enough to have been there for it.



The legacy media in Germany and Austria are singing the same song as the legacy media in the United States. Since the German elections have been going well for candidates who oppose globalism and the military-industrial complex, it must be "Russian interference in the elections" and such.

The establishment "Cartel Parties," as the Alternative for Germany Party (AfD) refers to them, are trying to ban the "Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs" (Freedom Party of Austria or FPÖ) by calling them criminal "right-wing extremists." They are also trying to exclude them from holding positions in government, although they were duly elected. To them, "Democracy" means the globalist candidate will be installed, not the candidate for whom the people voted.

Swiss Journalist Roger Köppel of *Die Weltwoche* is producing excellent content about the FPÖ and AfD.

The previously banned German media outfit Compact—mostly staffed by very young journalists—is also putting out good content you can view at www.compact-online.de.

Also, check out the wares offered by Dominik Tarczynski. You can find out more about him on the internet.

Nathaniel Fermack
Via Email

DON'T GET TOO EXCITED

Before any TBR readers get too excited over the so-called "far-right" parties supposedly on the uptick in Europe (and Trump in America), I feel the need to point out an unpalatable truth: contrary to how the legacy media portrays them, none of these parties or movements truly represents European interests.

As the ex-Jewish writer Gilad Atzmon once explained, the Jewish lobby in post-World War II European politics has gone to work in the following manner: first, they infiltrate European society and take over both the "left" and the "right" of the political process. The "left" is made up of the socialist Zionist lobby, and the "right"

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MORE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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is made up of the hardcore "right-wing" Zionist lobby. This mirrors the political situation in Israel, where the "right-wing" Zionists under Benjamin Netanyahu (who seek to exterminate the Palestinians) are in opposition to the "left-wing" Zionists in the Labour Party (who are in favor of the "two-state solution," as, they argue, it is bad optics to be seen as genocidal maniacs).

This division is then reflected in the "right wing" and "left wing" of the Zionist-controlled European (and American) political scene: "Politics" just becomes a debate between "left-wing Jews" (for example, the Biden administration's kosher cohort) and "right-wing Jews" (see for example, the Trump administration's kosher cohort). All they actually argue over is what is best for the Jews. Actual Gentile interests are never discussed.

Sadly, all the European "right-wing" or "populist" parties are firmly in the "right-wing Zionist" camp. This includes Reform UK, the German AfD, the Austrian FPÖ, the Hungarian Fidesz, France's RN [Rassemblement national], and even Vladimir Putin. For what that is worth, are all completely under the spell of the right-wing Zionist lobby.

The real nationalist parties are persecuted by both sides, and never even allowed to surface on the deliberately uneven playing field the "democracies" pretend exists.

GERALD SMITHERS
Oregon

HONORING REVISIONISTS

I enjoyed your September/October 2024 issue about Willis Carto and some of the great Revisionists. I think mention should be made of Jim and Joe Rizoli and Diane King. Jim Rizoli is a hard-core historical Revisionist. He and his brother Joe, who died recently, had a popular cable show that educated the public about the illegal immigrant hordes and, later, also dealt with the fundamental and pervading issue of the Holocaust.

Their immigrant battles led them to the plight of Ernst Zündel in Canada, who was being prosecuted for having reprinted *Did 6 Million Really Die?* Thus, Jim and Joe's efforts and cable shows began to focus more on the issue of the Holocaust. That's where their troubles accelerated. In 2002–2003, they began producing numerous factual videos addressing important issues of the Holocaust.

Much to the dismay of the Anti-Defamation League and the Southern Poverty Law Center, the Rizolis exposed the truth about the Holocaust on a public access television show on October 20, 2009 and were constantly harassed by that organization for their courage.

Jim has produced thousands of videos, hundreds of them dedicated to debunking many aspects of the Holocaust. Approximately 600 YouTube videos under the name of Jim Rizoli were banned. His name was also banned on Facebook.

In 2010, their cable shows were suspended. The shows came back on for a bit in 2012, and then were permanently removed in 2014 for providing a venue to tell the true story of the Holocaust for Revisionists and Germans throughout North America, Europe, and Australia.

Along the way, they were helped immensely by Diane King, another dedicated Revisionist who is an expert on the Holocaust in her own right. Today, you can find more about them on Substack and BitChute.

Their research has forced many to conclude that no Jews were ever killed in homicidal gas chambers, and that there was no program to physically exterminate all the Jews. Hitler had Zyklon B de-lousing chambers, but they were used only to help keep people alive! Those gas chambers were used in many strategic locations throughout Eastern Europe to fumigate entire railroad trains against deadly typhus-bearing vermin.

Jim Rizoli also defended the Iranian Holocaust skeptic and former President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, instructing viewers to conduct their own research on the Holocaust to discover the truth, and directed people to visit websites to advance their historical research.

Together, the Rizoli/King team interviewed Fred Leuchter, Robert Faurisson, Vincent Renouard, Bradley Smith, Germar Rudolf, Fredrick Töben, Gunther Deckert, Lady Michele Renouf, Mark Weber, Fritz Berg, TBR's Peter Papaherakles, Benton Bradberry, Paul Fromm, seven German survivors of Allied atrocities, Tom Goodrich, Mike King, and Monika Schaefer, to list just a few.

PAUL ENGLISH
Via email

JUST LEAVE US ALONE

In my study of history, along with my reading of THE BARNES REVIEW, a theme keeps appearing from nations that want to keep foreigners out. The Dutch in South Africa passed laws to keep their nation Dutch. They carved out the wilderness and turned it into a profitable nation. Then, the UN stepped in with sanctions and destroyed this once great country. Hitler wanted Germany for Germans. England, France, Russia, Poland, and the USA had no business interfering. Croatia had purity with the help of the Nazi regime. Years later, once again, the UN stepped in, not using the sacrosanct word "Holocaust," but "ethnic cleansing." Japan, China, and Korea were closed countries for generations and still are, for the most part. Justice Brandeis, in a decision, said, "The greatest freedom we have in our country is the freedom to be left alone."

Sad News for the TBR Family, Revisionism

JÜRGEN GRAF (1951–2025)—a member of TBR's BOARD OF CONTRIBUTING EDITORS—was a Swiss author, teacher, and translator. Born in Basel, Switzerland, Graf pursued philology at the University of Basel, focusing on English, Romance, and Scandinavian studies, and completed his licentiate in 1979. He subsequently worked as a language teacher, including a tenure teaching German in Taipei, Taiwan. In the early 1990s, Graf became interested in the topic of Holocaust Revisionism. His inaugural work, *Der Holocaust auf dem Prüfstand: Augenzeugenberichte versus Naturgesetze* ("The Holocaust on Trial: Eyewitness Accounts Versus Natural Laws"), was published in 1993. This and subsequent publications led to his dismissal from a teaching position in Basel. Collaborating with Italian Holocaust Revisionist Carlo Mattogno, Graf co-authored several works challenging established Holocaust history.

Graf's activities resulted in legal repercussions under Swiss anti-freedom-of-speech laws. In July 1998, he and his publisher Gerhard Förster were convicted for "Holocaust denial." Graf received a 15-month prison sentence and a substantial fine.

To avoid imprisonment, he fled Switzerland in August 2000. He initially sought refuge in Iran before relocating to Moscow, where he lived and worked as a translator. There, he met and married Belarusian historian Olga Stepanowna in 2001. In 2024, in ill-health and desiring to return home, he undertook a risky trip back to Basel. There, he remained unmolested by the authorities until his death on January 14, 2025, at the age of 73.

THOMAS GOODRICH (born Michael Thomas Schoenlein; 1947–2024)—a member of TBR's BOARD OF CONTRIBUTING EDITORS—was a daring American author and historian most renowned for his works on the U.S. Civil War, American Indian atrocities and and honest World War II history. Born in the American Midwest, Goodrich developed an early interest in history, influenced by his family's military background—both his biological and adoptive fathers served in World War II.

Throughout his career, Goodrich authored many notable books. *Bloody Dawn: The Story of the Lawrence Massacre* (1992) delved into the 1863 Confederate attack on Lawrence, Kansas. In *Scalp Dance: Indian Warfare on the High Plains, 1865–1879* (1997), he examined the violent conflicts between Indian tribes and U.S. military forces that countered the Court Historians' modern depiction of American Indians as guiltless martyrs, i.e., "Nobles Savages." *Black Flag: Guerrilla Warfare on the Western Border, 1861–1865* (1999) explored irregular and extremely vicious warfare during the Civil War.

The Day Dixie Died: The Occupied South, 1865–1866 (2021) discussed the South's challenges during Reconstruction, but his most famous work, *Hellstorm: The Death of Nazi Germany—1944–1947* (2014), honestly and accurately portrayed the suffering of German civilians during and after World War II. In 2005, Goodrich and his wife Debra launched the *Kansas Journal of Military History*, which had as many as 5,000 subscribers. Goodrich died on December 4, 2024, at the age of 77.

See pages 72–73 of this issue to buy Tom's books.

The world could learn a valuable lesson from the statement.

TONY PUCCIO
Via Email

WESTERN CIVILIZATION

Mr. Angel, you and other conservative writers, such as Pat Buchanan and Paul Craig Roberts, have recently lamented the decline of Western civilization. But none of you, as I recollect, actually defined Western civilization, though it seems to me that before we have a reasonable discussion, we should be clear about what we are talking about.

It is not as easy as it seems. In my intellectual travels, I have encountered at least 11 definitions of Western civilization, based variously on race, tribe, appearance, geography, religion, language, and mixed criteria:

1. Mesopotamia and Egypt forward through Israel, Greece, and Rome to modern Europe, including Islam. Probably the classic, textbook (standard) definition. 2. Same, but not including Islam. 3. White peoples. 4. Caucasians. 5. Northern Europeans ("Aryans"). 6. European civilization since the advent of writing. This would include ancient Israel by way of Christ. 7. All peoples from the Russian steppes ("Aryans"?) including India, Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, perhaps Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. 8. Same, plus the Middle East and North Africa, including Turks, Arabs, Jews, Berbers, Kurds, Armenians, and many others (very similar to No. 4). 9. "Indo-Europeans," meaning those who speak Indo-European languages, including a few obvious additions. 10. Christendom (basically Europe and her colonies since 300 AD). 11. "Faustian" civilization (Spengler), i.e., Europe since A.D. 1000.

My own choice would be No. 8, but I think most modern Westerners would choose No. 6. So, let us go

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MORE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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with that: Europe since writing—maybe 3,000 years, maybe 4,000 (Cretan hieroglyphs). Having picked a definition, we need a description. What are the salient features of Western civilization? I would list four (and I welcome correction):

1. Emphasis on individual rights, including justice and freedom. 2. Institutional, organized education, i.e., schools and universities. 3. Unending exploration beyond every frontier. 4. Christianity. Some of these points are shared by other civilizations, in particular No. 3, though generally not with the intensity of the West. Christianity is almost an exclusive feature of the West.

And how does it stand with these four points? 1. The love of individual rights is alive and well, indisputably, although not with the particular emphasis that most conservatives would prefer. But the concept itself, apart from the content, is in full bloom. 2. Organized, institutional education is obviously alive and well, though, again, with a content generally anathema to conservatives. 3. Exploration remains a dynamic pillar of the West, in all directions. 4. As to Christianity, it is an item of faith, an absolute dogma, that the Church is under the protection of the Holy Spirit and can never fail. "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." No one who claims to be Christian can believe otherwise. Some of the morals and practices of today's "Christians" are a little odd, to say the least, but the Church itself will never fail. So, where is the problem, where is the decline? I see no death for the West.

Nevertheless, suppose the West does decline. What, then, would take its place? Not one of the current contenders is remotely possible:

1. Communism. Not a civilization at all, but rather an agent of Satan bent on destroying anything good, especially Christianity. Not yet dead, by any means, but not a replacement of the West. 2. The New World Order. Utterly materialistic and, therefore, incapable of being the basis of any civilization, though, as an ally of communism (which it is), a dangerous force. 3. China. Too bogged down with communism and probably too materialistic, fundamentally, to provide an alternative to a spiritually based civilization. But China's vast material strength deserves attention. 4. Islam. Too disorganized to challenge the West seriously. Not even at the national level, let alone at the regional level, are Muslim countries sufficiently cohesive and organized for a purpose greater than simple survival. Objective, third-party justice is almost non-existent. Despite great potential, Islam is 100 years away from being a factor. But it does have a significant spiritual dimension. 5. India. With its enormous material, intellectual, and spiritual assets, a serious contender, but its stupefying corruption voids the opportunities. In addition, its position as an alternative boils down to Hinduism versus Christianity. Not a chance.

Where is the threat? And note that the two cultures that might actually challenge the West—India and Islam—are actually part of the West, per my view (No. 8 above). Although, as a lifelong conservative and a very old-fashioned Catholic, I am revolted by current trends, I remain optimistic.

James Beeson
Via email

[Thank you for your insightful overview. "Western civilization" is indeed a term that describes the shared history, beliefs, and structures of cultures, either European or those influenced by Europe. When we include the term "influenced by Europe," however, we are forced to include the entire world. This is because all the races of the world—Asians and Africans included—have all been "influenced by Europe." You just have to look at the fact that they all use Western technology, Western clothes, Western cultural references—in fact there is almost nothing which they use every day which did not come from, or originate with, Europeans.

This salient fact brings us to the core of the issue: race. The reality is that all European, or "Western" civilization, is exclusively the product of one race. Call that race the "European," or "White" race, or whatever you want. This racial basis of civilization is the ultimate definition of "Western civilization." Only the European/White race creates "Western civilization," and no other race can create it. All other races merely copy it.

This racial basis of civilization also means that there is indeed a real and severe threat to the continued existence of Western civilization.

As Europeans/Whites are the only ones who can create that civilization, it stands to reason that if those people disappear, for any reason, then Western civilization will disappear with them.

If one looks at current demographic trends within the present-day European heartlands—North America, Europe, Australia and New Zealand—it is very clear that the European/White race in all those regions is under genuine demographic threat. If the triple threats of mass Third World immigration, declining birth rates, and an aging population, are not halted and reversed, then inevitably, Europeans/Whites will vanish, and their civilization along with them. Your optimism should therefore be tempered with a healthy dose of racial realism.—Ed.]

Email Us Your Letters!

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TBR Books on the Wild, Wild West

Jesse James & the Lost Templar Treasure Secret Diaries, Coded Maps & the Knights of the Golden Circle

Here is an investigation into the lost treasures of Jesse James and the Knights of the Golden Circle and their connections to the Templars, Rosicrucians and the Founding Fathers. Explains how Jesse James used techniques involving sacred geometry, gematria and esoteric symbols to hide the treasures he was entrusted with and encoded his maps. Provides instructions for using the encoding template employed by Jesse and the Freemasons to hide and recover treasure and sacred relics. Shows how the encoding template confirms the existence of treasures on Oak Island and Victorio Peak and can be traced to a 16th-century book containing a secret map of the New World and the "Hooked X" of the Knights Templar. By Daniel J. Duke—the great-great-grandson of Jesse James Softcover, 160 pages, #868, **$17**. **A perfect companion to …**

Secret History of the Wild, Wild West: Outlaws, Secret Societies & the Hidden Agenda of the Elites

Drawing on family diaries, author Daniel J. Duke—the great-great-grandson of Jesse James— unravels the hidden history of the Wild West to expose the outlaws, politicians and secret societies that were pulling strings behind the scenes. He examines Jesse's close ties with outlaws like Johnny Ringo, Jesse Evans and Billy the Kid. He demonstrates how Jesse faked his own death and lived out his life under an alias, and how Billy the Kid did the same. He also details how both Jesse and Billy continued their work for a secret organization after their faked deaths. Also explores how Jesse was related, by blood or marriage, to powerful people in the Baylor family, Copperheads, Knights of the Golden Circle, Lyndon Johnson, Harry Truman and Billie Sol Estes. Exposing the secret agenda behind the outlaw gangs of the Wild West, Duke also reveals the secret war between the clandestine organization and its opposition that has been waged in the shadows for centuries. Softcover, 208 pages, #944, **$17**.

The Stories of Our Pioneers: Their Heroic Deeds & Devoted Lives

By Augustus Lynch Mason, John Clark Ridpath and Trumbull White. First written in 1904, this book chronicles the heroic deeds and lives of the intrepid and courageous patriots of America. This reproduction has more than 100 B&W illustrations. Much of this book would be considered too politically incorrect to make it into any modern history book today. Here is America's history as viewed by the people of the early 1900s who were unafraid to celebrate our real heroes and revile the dastardly villains of the early days of our nation, at least a few of whom we are sure you've never heard. Loaded with inspiration for all ages, this book is great for adults, but also perfect for a younger person who needs just these kinds of tales today. A real gem of American history. Softcover, 694 pages, #761, **$40**.

Indian Fighter: The Life of Gen. George A. Custer

By Frederick Whittaker. Although Union Brevet Gen. Custer is mostly known for his "last stand" at the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876 (he was a colonel again by then), this dashing military commander was in reality one of America's finest generals. His career started with the Union Army during the Civil War, and ended after numerous highly successful campaigns in the Plains Wars against the Indians, where he was given the title of America's "best Indian fighter." This dramatic biography, first produced in the year of his death, draws upon family and other original sources and takes the reader on a swashbuckling ride through some of the greatest engagements of the Civil War in which Custer played an important part, through to the many battles, shocking atrocities and wars against the Indians, which culminated in Custer's death. Softcover, 684 pages, #795, **$30**.

War on the Border: Villa, Pershing, the Texas Rangers & an American Invasion

Jeff Guinn tells the riveting narrative of Pancho Villa's bloody raid on a U.S. border town, which sparked a violent conflict with the U.S.A. The "Punitive Expedition" was launched in retaliation under Gen. John J. Pershing and brought together the Army, National Guard and the Texas Rangers—who were little more than organized vigilantes at the time. Opposing this brigade was Pancho Villa, a guerrilla fighter who commanded a motley force of conscripts in Mexico. This was the first time the Army used autos and trucks, limited in value in Mexico, a country with no paved roads or gas stations. Curtiss Jenny airplanes conducted reconnaissance, another first. But, despite some bloody encounters, the expedition eventually withdrew without capturing Villa. Today, the U.S.-Mexico border remains as vexed and volatile as ever. Hardback, 368 pages, #941, **$28**.

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